ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Minn., Feb. 10.—The valuable mu-MONA, Minn., Feb. 10.—The valuable mun of natural curiorities known as the
diman Collection of Dubuque, has been asdiffer the State Normal School in Winona, the purte being made through the generosity of several
liemen of this city, who have presented it to the inrition with the stipulation that it is to remain incona. Prof. Woodman has been collecting for the
seum for the past fifteen years. It embraces specite of minerals and fossils of all the States in the
sissippi Valley, besides specimens of conchology,
mology, etc., and is regarded by scientific men as
of the most valuable collections in the country,
ther institutions have been anxious to secure the
etum, its purchase by Winona is a matter of conulation.

WINDNA'S MUSEUM.

SILVER WEDDING Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

RAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 10.—The silver wedding fr. Charles E. Wyman, a prominent lumberman, celebrated here to-night. About 500 of our citigathered at the Cutler Hall and presented an int silver service valued at \$200, Speeches were by the Revs. Hickmott, Sutherland, and Cook, cars O'Kelley and Cross, and editors Mitchell and cis. Cashier Stickney and W. F. Storrs replied for parties.

WRESTLING Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Special Dispatch to The Special Dispatch to Special Dispatch Dispat

herord. Rock Island & St. Louis R. is shortest and quickest route to Rock Island, ID Davenport, Ia. Train leaves Wells Street Dep a. m.; arrive Rock Island 6 p. m. Office, k street, J. H. Cook, Agent. MARRIAGES

ARSH-WARD-In London, Eng., Jan. 15, 1876, T. Marsh and Abby N. Ward, both formerly of DEATHS. ANAGAN—Wednesday, 9th inst., at 95 Hickorybridget Flamagan, aged 45 years.
Geral at 11 a. m. to-day, by cars to Calvary.
Botal at 11 a. m. to-day, by cars to Calvary.
Botal architect.

ILMAN—On the 10th inst., George E., infant som
tity and Michael Heilman, of diphtheria.
Beral from their residence, 54 Arnoid-st., on FriBeb. 11, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to German Cathemetaly. Friends of the family are invited to
meral.

cific Hotel. lle, Tenn., papers please copy.

Without a Scratch. n clean and polish gold, silver, glass, and all fine hELFCTRO SILICON, and secure a brilliancy ew. Electro Silicon is the most reader. Hoovered in modern times. It is pure like infusoria, in a Newada mine, entirely free from grid or chemiston. If you would have your a low ware look new, only. Sold by house-furnishers, druggists, jeweld grocers, and Schullert, McCULLOCH & CO... 34 and 38 South Water-st., Chicago.

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VM. A. BUTTERS & CO., RS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. DUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE,
ND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
DAY MORNING, FEE, 12, at 930 o'clock, at
their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

ARRELS GROUND COFFEE, PRIME FRESH GOODS, order Freight Agent, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 18 at our salesrooms, 103 East Madison et. WM. A. BUTFERS & CO., Austioneers. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ay Morning, Feb. 11. at 9:30 o'clock,

Suits in all the latest styles, Chamber Sets, Sofas, Piano, Bedsteads, Burcaus, Wash-Bed Springs, Mattresses, Carpets, Stoves, Giasa and Plated Ware, Cigars, General dise, &c., &c.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

and Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Cylinder ParWainst Bedsieads and Bureaus, Whatnots,
Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Easy and
irs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Matrings, Wahut Chairs and Rockers, Show
to Desks, Carpets, 700 Wood Chairs, 12 Oil
sold for whom it may concern, to pay exres. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By S. DINGEE & CO., s, 274 & 276 E. Madison-st., near the bridge MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 19'A. M., DINARY LARGE and ATTRACTIVE SALE RICH AND ELEGANT NEW se and Office Furniture,

Parior, Chamber, Library, and Dining-large assortment General Household Goods, loss, Husk, Excelsior, Wool, and Grass VIATTRESSES. lorigage Sale Second-hand Furniture, Pi-ting, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Gen-ladise.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

FIRE INSURANCE. GEO. C. CLARKE.

VOLUME 29.

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SPRING 1876. OUR STOCK OF

FINE SPRING WOOLENS For Gentlemen's Wear is now being received. 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT On all orders during THIS MONTH,

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Quality, Style, Fit, Durability Only so far as Dress springs from and illustrater, can it be admitted to the realm of art." EDWARD ELY

MISCELLANEOUS. CITY TAX REDEMPTIONS.

On and after Feb. 25, 1876, the premiur on redemption of City Tax Certificates will be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1873, 50 per cent. Parties wishing to invest can have certificates, until the above date, at the present rates, viz: Sale of above date, at the present rates, vis: Sale of 1874 and

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller. Chicago, Feb. 7, 1876. -NOTICE.

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Danville Urbans, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad Bondholders, Main Line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. Time for deposit of Bonds expires Feb. 19, 1876.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 61 Broad-st.

G. E. TAINTOR, 20 Broad-st.

JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, 75 Wall-st.

Divorces Legally Obtained For incompatibility, etc. Residence not required; Scandal avoided. Fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 284, Chicago, Ill.

WHISKY.

Proceedings Yesterday in the Trial of Babcock at St. Louis.

Go-Between Named Grimes Adds Another Link to the Chain.

Much Documentary Evidence Identified by Ex-Commissioner Douglass.

Glimpse at the Real Dignity of Babcock as a Public Functionary.

Two Chicago Aldermen Indicted, Arrested and Bailed Out.

Cullerton and Hildreth Follow Jonas on the Path to Glory.

Two More Indictments Returned, Presumably Against Outsiders.

Various Distillers Give Interesting Testimony Before the Grand Jury.

'The Sinners of the Second Batch Will Plead Monday.

Indifferent Success of Ring Prosecutions in California.

> BABCOCK. TALK.

SOME FOPULAR DISAPPOINTMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.
St. Louis, Feb. 11.—The Babcock trial is ot panning out many of those startling and r-raising sensations which the prosecution mised a credulous public. Omitting one or two insignificant breaks in the monotony, we have thus far been treated to a tale stale, flat, and unprofitable. With the exceptions referred to, the testimony has been confined to that inferminable story of the inception, progress, and inglorious downfall of the Ring which has been told to us so often and in so many shar by a batallion of distillers, rectifiers, store-keepers, Guagers, Revenue Agents, and super-numeraries at large, that the public brain is as completely bewildered by the intoler able repetition as Mark Twain by the blue tripslip that was punched in the presence of the

GRIMES. ness-stand to-day created an audible ripple of excitement throughout the audience, as it had been understood he would explain all about those three mysterious letters written by Bab-cock to McDonald, after the latter's indictment.

EASY FOR THE BANNER-CARRIERS. While giving his testimony, Maj. Grimes, like some Henry Clay Dean on the hustings, stood up and delivered his story in a clear, ringing voice that penetrated to the remotest corner of the room,—a circumstance which filled with joy the souls of the bummers who occupied the rear benches, and who have heretofore thrown their ears for-

ten to McDonald will involve the history of an intrigue with a certain woman in St. Louis. He will prove that the letters or their contents were really intended for this woman, and had no relation to the Whisky Ring.

A story was published in the evening papers of to-day to the effect that bad feeling had sprung up between the President and District-Attorney Dyer on account of the latter's psculiar prosecution of the whisky cases, and that Dyer had tendered his resignation to take effect at the close of the Babcock trial.

Alonion.

There was the usual dense crowd in the courtroom during the day. Among these was Charles
H. Reed, of Chicago, State's Attorney, who occupied a seat with the defense, and next to Gen.
Babcock. He took a lively interest in the proceedings, evidently in behalf of the defendant,
several times whispering to the counsel as if offering suggestions.

fering suggestions.

**Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, fill, Feb. 11.—It transpires that the papers referred to in last night's dispatch, as found in the Westerman batch and forwarded to St. Louis as bearing upon the panding cases there, really implicate Gen. Babcook now on trial. They consist of letters written to the Pekin distillers, affecting Babcook in some way, but precisely how the reverue officers refuse to state, except that one remarked to-day that, with his knowledge of the papers, he was assured of Babcook's guilt, and so would the latter's friends be if they could only see this testimony. THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSITION.

Washington D. C., Feb. 11.—Maj. Lucien Eaton, of the Government counsel in the Babcock case, arrived to-day, and the cross-interrogatories to be asked the President were agreed apon with counsel for defense. The examination, which it was at first proposed should be in the Supreme Court, will take place at the White House.

House. (To the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The President said in Cabinet meeting to-day that he had received interrogatories on which his evidence is required in the Babcock trial. His deposition will be made to-morrow before Chief Justice Waits.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—The first witness called in the trial of Gen. O. E. Babcock, this morning, was Maj. E. B. Grimes, a Depot Quartermaster in the United States Army, stationed at St. Louis. Maj. Grimes was introduced by the prosecution to show that Gen. Babcock carried on a correspondence with McDonald last fall, while the latter was under indictment for com-

plicity in the whisky frauds.

Maj. Grimes said: I have been in the army since September, 1862. I know Gen. Babcock, having met him first in 1862, in Utah, where I was District-Quartermaster. I saw Gen. Babcock when he was here last fall, probably in Septembor, just before the Fair time, with the Presidential party. He said to me that he would probably want to send some letters or packages through me to other parties. He did not say to whom. After that he sent three letters to me, and I recollect, that is, I suppose, he sent them. I got a letter addressed to myself, with another

I got a letter addressed to myself, with another letter in that. That was a short-time after I saw Gen. Babcock. The letter inclosed in mine was in a white envelope, sealed and marked "M'DONALD."

The note to me in the first letter was simply. "Please deliver the inclosed letter to McDonald," and was signed "O. E. Babcock." I gave the inclosed letter to McDonald, I think, at my office. A week or ten days later I received another letter through the Post-Office, addressed to me. There was no note in it, but an envelope, addressed in a different hand from the first, to McDonald. There was no note to me, but there was a piece of paper wrapped around the envelope. The third letter was just like the second. I delivered all three of these letters to McDonald. When one of them came he was not there, and, in trying to find him, I met his brother-inlaw, Tom Walsh, and told nim, but I don't know what Walsh did."

CEOSS-EXAMINATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On the cross-examination, Maj. Grimes said he had known Gen. Babcock personally and intimately, and that the latter had been a good friend to him. On one occasion, when McDonald and McKee were reported to be using their influence to have him removed, because he would not put a man in the place that they wanted, Babcock promised his influence to prevent the removal.

witness, in the course of his examination, said: "When I delivered these letters to McDonald, I saked him (McDonald) Did Babcock have anything to do with this Whisky Ring? and he said. 'Grimes, I don't know—I don't believe he knows any more about it than you do, and you know you do not know anything about it."

On the direct examination, Maj. Grimes was asked:
Did McDonald in that conversation say that he himself did not know anything about the Whisky Ring?
Witness—Yes, he did. [Laughter.]
District Attorney—How did you come to ask if Babcock had anything to do with the Whisky Ring?

Ring?
Witness—I asked it for the simple reason
that if Babcock, who had been my friend, had
had anything to do with it, I was going to drop

(Signed)

JOHN A. JOYCE.

(Signed)

JOYCE RESIONS.

Col. Dyer read the following:

Sr. Louis, April 25, 1875.—J. W. Douglass: Ihave
the honor herewish to tender my resignation as Revenus Agent, to take effect the list of the month. Personal and family matters compel this course. Thanking you sincerely for many personal favors extended
to me in the past, I am your obedient servant,
(Signed)

JOHN A. JOYCE.

The croping were sent:

Sr. Loves, April 28, 1875.—J. W. Douglass: Please
not accept until the 15th of May.

(Signed)

JOHN A. JOYCE.

The reply was as follows: ST. LOVAL.

(Signed)

The reply was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—J. A. Jopes: Resignation tendered by telegram and letter of the 6th ignation tendered by telegram and J. W. Douglass.

J. W. Douglass.

the way of the agents whom I sent here, and who complained of an excessive attention on his part, wining and dining them, so they could not do any work. McDocaid and Joyce never came to see me much when they were in Washington. I had a conversation with Mr. Rogers in regard to the investigations in the West. I remember showing a copy of a letter received between the 10th and 15th of December, written by Brooks, saying that the delay would prove equally profitable to the Government and gratifying to ourselves, or something of that kind. The copy of the letter was shown to me at the White House by Gen. Babcock. He said a gentleman had shown it to him, and he was afraid I was being decived by those men. He said he would hold me responsible for their conduct. I told him that I had great confidence in the men. He said. What might a sensitive man like Logan say if he saw that letter? Babcock told me that the letter had been given to him confidentially, and requested me not to say who I received it from. After the visit of McDonald to Washington, I remember of coming out of my house one day, when I met Babcock, and we talked about the St. Louis matter. I can't say exactly what was said. We talked about Revenue Agents coming here, Once in 1874, Babcock came to my office and we talked about the supposed charges against Ford, who was dead at that time. I told him there were no charges against Ford, that the charges I was getting up were against the living. He asked what examination had been made, and said something about blackening the memory of Ford. The only way a man's memory could be blackened, who was dead, was by an examination afterwards. Babcock came to see me about sending a bird—a thrush, I think—out West. He only came to my office once or twice altogether that I remember. Some two or three months before Richardson went out of office I had a talk with the President, and told him that things were crooked in St. Louis, and I thought if a proper investigation was made it would result largely to the benefit of the M'DONALD BEFORGED.

The following telegram of the day of the seizures was read:

St. Louis, May 10, 1875.—J. W. Denglass: I am informed by Collector Maguire of this, the First District, of Missouri, that nearly all the distilleries and rectifying houses in the city have been exized by Government officers, thereby relieving the Gaugers and Storekeepers, and taking from them their keys. In the absence of information I await instructions.

(Signed)

JOHN MCDONALD.

The answer as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1875.—John McDonald.

found that we were in the midst of the Presidential election, and that was another obstacle. After that we arranged to make the transfers. Letters were produced and read in regard to the Emange of oppicers of internal regard to the School of the Change of the School o

Storrs—Did you understand him to be anxious to protect a man whose reputation he believed to be pure, and who was the President's friend? Witness—Yes, sir. I told him there were no charges against Mr. Ford. My suspicious were directed against other officials in St. Louis.

Storrs—I desire to cail your attention to the letter which Gen. Babcock, you say, showed you. Wasn't Hodges' name in that lester? Witness—Yes, sir, the letter spoke of a Western trip. I don't think it mentioned St. Louis.

Storrs—Did Gen. Babcock mention St. Louis? Witness—I think not. He spoke of Senator Logan as likely to feel sensitive over the charges. CERTAIN DISPATCHES.
Witness identified the following as having

Witness identified the following as having been received by him:

Sr. Lours, Feb. 3, 1875.—To J. W. Douglass, Washington, D. C.: Don't like the order. It will damage the Government and injure the Administration, Will explain when I see you. (Signed) J. McDonald.
The following was identified by witness as his answer to the above: answer to the above:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.—To John McDensild, St. Louis: The order of transfer is general and only temporary. (Signed)

J. W. Dotolass.

Witness also identified the following:

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1874.—To John A. Joyce, Revenue Agent, St. Louis: I need an Agent to make an investigation in San Francisco in place of Sewell, made Supervisor, and ordered home. Can you go there for ma say for four months? is: I need an Agent of Practice of Practic Mr. Douglass identified the following: ast. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1874.—J. W. Douglass, astington: Shall be pleased to serve the honorable ommissioner at San Francisco, or any other place honorable expressions can be not the Government. Bear any expression of the contract of th nstructions. (Signed) JOHN A. JOYCE.
The following was identified and read:

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1874.—John A. Joyce, St. Louis: Not necessary to come here. Will write you full instructions in the case of Supervisor at Snrancisco. (Signed) J. W. Douclass. Witness said: I didn't want him to come to

Witness said: I didn't want him to come to find out why I was sending him away.

The following was identified by Mr. Douglass: Washington, March 9, 1874.—To John S. Hege, Ienis, O.: You have permission to go out of your district to follow up the frauds.

J. W. DOUGLASS.

The following was identified as written by Avery:

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1874.—To John W. Brounder, Neucastie, Ph.: You have permission to go outside of your district in following up evidences of fraud. (Signed)

Witness recollected the following:

Sr. Louin, Mo., March 10, 1874.—To J. W. Douglass, Washington: When will my instructions to go to California be here? (Signed)

The answer was as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1874.—To John A., Washington, D. C., March 10, 1874.—To John A.

by the Secretary of the Treasury without my A dispatch from McDonald to Joyce relative to

A dispatch from McDonald to Joyce relative to Holmes' visit was read:

Washington, April 21, 1875.—To J. A. Joyce: That man H. has his instructions outside of the Department H. and A. are both absent. The President and party returned this morning (Signed)

The following was also read:

St. Louis, April 13, 1875.—J. W. Douglass, Washington: Pursuant with telegram of April 9, to Supervisor McDonald, I have conferred with Parker with reference to seizures of whisky in Colorado from this District, Parker having made said seizures.

(Signed)

JOHN A, JOYCE,

(Signed)

(Signed)

The answer as follows:

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1875.—John McDonald,
Supervisor: Hawley has been assigned to special duty
at St. Louis, and has full instructions.

(Signed)

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STORES.

Gen. Babcock is Private Secretary of the
President. He receives all the correspondence
for the President, and opens and examines it,
and distributes it among the Departments. In
special cases he consults the President.

Storts—Do you know that on many cases.

where special favors were deaired, people all
over the country have sent their requests to
Gen. Babcock direct? Witness—Yes, sir. He
lays the matter before the President for action.
Complaints frequently come from officials at the
visits among them of Revenue agents and spies.
Storrs—Havn't vou known of the best of your
officials complaining of this? Witness—Yes,
sir. Such complainits come from all parts of the
country. It was not infrequent that inquiries
were made, officials asking if detectives were to
be sent into their districts.

Storrs—If Supervisor Tutton had asked you
if you were going to send detectives into his
district would you have had any hesitation in
telling him? Witness—Not at all.

Storrs—It depended on your opinion of the
officers. Witness—Nes, sir.

Storrs—Something was said of an interview
between you and Gen. Babcock, in which the
name of Ford was used. Wasn't it as regarded
Ford, and him alone, that Babcock asked? Witness—Dieleve it was.

Storrs—Did you understand that Babcock desired to influence your action as regards your
plans to break up the frauds? Witness—I only
understood it as I have explained the circumstance.

Storrs—Did you understand him to be anxious

Storrs—Did you understand him to be anxiou

charges.
Storrs—Speaking of this letter, do you remember his saying to you that it looked a little like addition, division, and silence? Witness—I ought to do that. It originated in my State.
Storrs—In Pennsylvania. Oh, I'm glad to learn where that idea came from. Wasn't that a time when it was deemed important to conciliate time when it was deemed important to conciliate the Senator? Witness—Well, my experience is

tioning him to a considerable extent. After ex-hausting this subject, he was asked whether he hal ever received any shipments of whisky from the distiller Freisinger, of Milan. To this he responded densively in the negative. This closed his examination, and he was permitted to densit.

epart.
The succeeding witness was

The succeeding witness was

WILLIAM FLOWERS,

a clerk in the establishment of Eastman &
Golsen. He had been summoned by the
jury to corroborate certain statements made
by Golsen, while the latter was undergoing
examination. The matter was not new, referring to the general frauds perpetrated by the
distillers who were last visited with a seizuse.
He brought with him a number of books and
papers belonging to the firm, showing statistically the irregularities that had been alleged. At
the conclusion of his examination, the Jury adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At the beginning of the afternoon session the
case of

case of

B. M. KENNEDY

was considered. Kennedy was a mail-carrier, and was arrested last week and brought before Hoyne for opening letters. Several witnesses were before the Jury, including W. B. Hawley, Col. Eastman, and others, who together made out a very plain case against the accused. About an hour was consumed in the investigation, after which the Jury turned their attention again to whisky.

whisky.

MB. LEACH,
of the Lake Shore Distillery, formerly the junior
member of the firm of Dickenson & Leach, ascended the staircase at the behest of the jury,
and entered the apartment where the twenty-one
were assembled in solemn conclave. His evidence tended mostly to implicate Storekeepers
Mattern, of Powell's distillery, and Beecher, of
the Chicago Alcohol Works, and also Adolph
Meuller and Louis Berger, Gangers. He toid a
very straightforward story as to the conduct of
these men, showing their connection with the
Ring, and citing the figures said to have been
paid to them for their services. He was subjected to a lengthy examination, and was pumped until every drop of information in him had
been extracted. He was then allowed to go.

of the Grand Ju. 7 put their heads together to finish drawing up the indictments upon which they have been engaged for the past few days. It did not take many minutes to put the finishing touches to the job, and then they announced, through their foreman, that they were ready to see the District Attorney, and be taken before Judge Blodgett. The urbane gentleman who guards the entrance to the Grand Jury's givate apartments lost no time in com-Jury's private apartments lost no time in com-municating to Mr. Bangs the desire of the Grand Jurors to meet him face to face and interview Jurors to meet him face to face and interview him, and Judge Bangs was equally prompt in mounting two pairs of stairs and presenting himself before the august body. He was in the room for perhaps two minutes, when he came out and descended into the third story, and took a look into the Court-room. The took a look into the Court-room. The Court was not in. Mr. Bangs then stepped out into the hall and stopped before Judge Biodgett's private room. He knocked, but there was no response. He repeated the summons, but again there was no reply. He then walked back into the court-room to interview the Clerk, who did not happen to know just where the Judge was. Mr. Bangs then communicated the result to the Grand Jury, and bustled out of their room again, down-stairs, and once more Junge was.

Tresult to the Grand Jury, and bustled out of their room again, down-stairs, and once more applied for admission at the portal of Judge Blodgett's room. He went away disappointed. It really began to look as if the Grand Jury were not to be accorded an apportunity to bring in their presentments, when all at once, and with the most quiet, unconcerned air, the Judge stepped out of the elevator on the third floor and leisurely walked into his room. The news was quickly communicated to the District-Attorney, who made another trip skyward, and, after marshaling the members of the Grand Jury, descended the stairs, and the

NUMBER 170.

in the back part of the room conversing on mat-ters in general and whisky matters in particular. "By the way, Mr. Cullerton," said TRIBUNE, "what about this rumor that you are to be in-dicted?"

"By the way, Mr. Callerton," said Tanauns,
"what about this rumor that you are to be indicted?"

"Don't believe there's anything in it," said
the complacent Cullerton, biting a cracker on
which had been placed a piece of pressed meat,
moistened with a sointion of French mustard.
"I don't put any faith in any of these rumors
nowadays, anyhow," continued the Alderman as
he refreshed himself with a glass of Jim's sherry
to facilitate the passage of the disappearing edibles. "No, young man, I don't believe they
want to indict me,"

Golsen tooked wise, but said nothing. The
Theruns reporter knew something, but was
equally silent.

At this stage of the proceedings Deputy-Marshal Bird, accompand by Assistant District-Astorney Oleson, estered the place and walked up
to the bar where the trio were standing.
"Good evening, Bird," said Golsen. "What'll
you have? Ald. Cullerton, Mr. Bird."

And Mr. Oleson was welcomed and introduced
in the same genial manner.

Bird took cider, Oleson secreted the contents
of a glass of Wankesha on his person, Golsen
took "crooked," and Cullerton made another
draught on Jim's sherry. By a strange coincidence

and joined the crowd at this point, but, as he had just come from supper, didn't feel well, and had to hurry off to a mesting of the Board of Education, he politely declined the invitations of the imbibers to join them in their libations. Bird's glass of eider held out like the widow's oil, and before he had drained half the contents he had managed to sidle over to Cullerton. cended the staircase at the behest of the jury, and entered the apartment where the twenty-one, were assembled in solemn conclave. His evidence tended mostly to implicate Storekeepers Mattern, of Powell's distillery, and Beecher, of the Chicago Alcohol Works, and also Adolph Meuller and Louis Berger, Gaugers. He told a very straightforward story as to the conduct of these men, showing their connection with the Bing, and citing the figures said to have been paid to them for their services. He was subjected to a lengthy examination, and was pumped until every drop of information in him had been extracted. He was then allowed to go.

THE INDICTMENTS.

TWO NORE ALDERMEN IN TROUBLE.

At the conclusion of Distiller Leach's story before the Grand Jury, that gentleman was exclused, and found his way out of the building in a manner which was quite successful in that it was expeditious, and partially unobserved. He was not exactly lost to sight, however. To a Tribune reporter who scanned his features he appeared as self-important as usual. It beamed out of his eyes, and tinged his cheeks. It seemed to say, "Here am I, the great Leach. Was a distiller, crooked, caught, and squeeled, Just been in to squeal some more. Great is the squealer. I am one of them. Of such is the kingdom of squealers."

After he had taken his departure the members of the Grand Jury put their heads together to finish drawing up the indictments upon which they have been engaged for the past few days. It did not take many minutes to put the said partially unlose to the job, and then they the said stiller, occased to the proper than the plan, and put the card in his pocketobok. "I must go to the Board meeting," said Phil. "Thought I would save you the trouble of comping down townito give bail if possible, and soly on the proper had to doubt these reports. Hr. Bird glass of cider held out tike the widow's to list the doubt these provides distilled by the doubt these resports. Hr. Bird glass of cider held out tike the widow's tool land the managed to st

and emiling face entered the room, "here's Buck."

Buck knew them all, and nodded to each one. He ramarked, sotto voce, that he wished he had Bird's luck, and could find filldreth.

After further imbibing, the crowd began to draw off one by one, Cullerton and Golsen going to their homes Phil and Oleson to the Board meeting, and Bird and Buck to renew the search after the missing luk, having arranged with Phil that the latter would be at the Board meeting until late, where he would receive ball.

NOTHING TO SAY.

THE TRIBUTE man endeavored to have Cullerton talk, but the attempt was comparatively unsuccessful.

ton talk, but the attempt was comparatively unsuccessful.

"I suppose it is proper to ask, Mr. Cullerton,
what is the cause of this?" said the reporter.

"Yes: it may be proper enough to ask, but I
don't want to say anything."

"If you have anything to say TRE TRIBUNE
can find space for it," suggested the reporter.

"Well, now, you know me well enough to
know that I don't want any space, and that I
simply have nothing to say," rejoined the indicted Alderman.

And beyond this nothing was elicited from
Ald. Cullerton.

About 8:30 o'clock last evening a little youth in clean cordurous stood at the door of the room in which the Board of Education held its room in which the Board of Education held its session. He wore green goggles and an Ulster overcoat. He kept beckoning with one of the fingers of his left hand, and finally Phil Hoyne caught the motion. He got up and came down to the boy, who whispered something in his ear. He and Assistant United States District-Attorney Oleson then walked out together, and in an adjoining room was found Ald Hildrah.

the contraction of the contracti

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY CTION SALE.

Audoneers, 1'0 East Madison-st.

L Montgage Sale, at the Empire House,
97 and 99 South Desplaines-st.
nday, Feb. 14, at 9:30 a.m., will be sold the
mients of said house, consisting of Parlor,
Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Oroclea and Plated Ware, Heating Stores, large
irrors, Beds, Bedding, Brussels and Tapestry
larpets, Making, &c., &c. All the goods are
t quality and in first-rate order.

a will be required from every purchaser.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

s W. G. CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTS sehold Furniture,

crooked whisky and shipped it over the

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There was an episode in matters at the Cus-om-House yesterday. The long-expected work of the Grand Jury was brought to a partial ruition in the returning of four indictments, ne against Ald. Cullerton, one against Ald. and the other two presumably against parties, as detailed elsewhere. There very large crowd present in the dreary en had been shattered at other times, andie were not counting on anything of.
est. Of course, under such circumstances,
sthing did happen, although the result was
stiriely unexpected, there having been ros for weeks past that Cullerton and Hildreth
id "catch it." They did. Culierton was
and the Custom-House during the morning,
the rumors were of sufficient importance,
ough he disguised this from the reporters.
**sarrant him in seeking information from
dquarters as to their truth or falsity. He
sined no satisfaction until early in the evenwould be necessary to offer dreth did not appear at the Custom-ang the day, but he was rewarded by

AWAY OUT WEST.

THE CALIFORNIA RING.

THE CALIFORNIA RINGTHE PRESIDENT'S INJUNCTION NOT BEING OBETED.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
San Francisco, Feb. 4.—In a former letter I
mentioned that a distillery at Antoch. Contra
Costa County, had been seized for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws. The distillery was owned by Charles Jost, of this city,
who has been a distiller for a long time, and is,
like most of those in the whisky business on
this coast, a German. The seizure was made in
August last, but the trial of the case was not
commenced until Jan. 20. It was finished today by a disagreement of the jury. The story ay by a disagreement of the jury. The story of the trial will be interesting for two reasons,—
o make plainer and stronger an assertion in my ast letter that revenue officials here were not ding, in any degree, the attempts to disclose e frauds, and because it may be regarded as

and extra maches at his distillery, and had run
iff more whisky than he had accounted for to
the Government; and, further, that he had deded the Government by duplicating or re-g the stamps placed upon whisky packages under command of the Treasury Department. He has had a wholesale liquor store in this city, and has here disposed of the whisky made at Antioch. The case was proseented by District-Attorney Van Dyke and his assistant, Mr. Coghlan, and the defense managed by Col. W. H. L. Barnes and Mesers. Lattimer and Morrow. ernment attorneys, in opening the case

d the way in which they were prepared, and in nich the whicky was carried from the cistern-

om, as well as the use of duplicate stamps. e first witness called was a Swede named en, who had been in the employ of Mr. Manses, was nad been in the employ of art. Jost for a long time. He testified that extra mashes had been used again and again at the distillery, and explained the mode of operation. In the distillery were two spouts, one commonly sec, and a second control of the second covernment lock. This latter had in it a slide, thich, when pushed in, completely closed the prifice. This slide was supposed to be, or at set should have been, securely fastened, so as prevent any possibility of using it, and a overnment lock attached, the key to which the whisky produced from these mashes was run off from the cistern-room by means of a rubber hose passed through a knot-hole in the door, and connected with some barrels in a shed out-

I shall at present pass by all evidence relating to duplicate stamps, as I wish to bring in close connection the testimony as to the extra mashes and the means employed in running off the whisky, that I may disclose to the readers of The Tribune and the public the close intimacy between the distiller's need and the revenue of distais' supply here. Recalling, then, that Hansen testified plainly that grain toos illegally put sown the spout I have mentioned, and whisky produced therefrom and illegally carried off, and further remembering that Hansen was corroborted in his statements by a German who had also worked at the distillery, it will be apparent that the need for strong counterbalancing testimony would suggest itself to the mind of the lefendant's counsel. Attempts were made both to show that Hansen's statements were false and als general character bad. The array of witnesses was unique, and their resumency statiling in his stand, I could the better comprehend the reported indignation of Senator Sargent when Secretary Bristow mildly suggested that there might possibly be a Whisky Ring in San Francisco. I quote the language of the article:

senator Sargent when Secretary Bristow mildly suggested that there might possibly be a Whisky Ring in San Francisco. I quote the language of the article:

That my rose Aaron in his wrath,
And by the gods he swore
That there was not a Whisky Ring
On the whole Pacific shore,
and I think the Senator believed it, and the air
of injured innocence shown by the gang of officials who came tripping lightly to the witnessstand to out-swear Hausen, plainly proved that
they were also firm in the same conviction. First
came Mr. H. B. Mayhew, Deputy-Collector of
Internal Revenue, who is in the receipt of a
hapdsome salary from the Government. Query:
Are there any perquisites stateched to his
position? Rumor has it on the
street to-day that Mr. Mayhew has been
suspended by the Department for one or two
little irregularities, coussisting in accepting some
trifing by these, which have been considered perquisites. Mr. Mayhew hadn't heard from Washington, I imagine, when he testified, and he
swore, by all that was good and true, that no
such thing as narrated by Hansen could have
transpired. He had been in Antioch, had been
there officially, had inspected everything about
the distillery, and knew that all was well. Nosuch hole existed as Hansen had sworn to. It
was impossible to draw the shde in the spout
through which the grain was passed, according
to Hansen, more than a couple of inches, even
with a lever, and it would take a bag of meal
two weeks to pass through such as pace, though
you were poking it with a stick all the while.
The shde was securely held by a strong iron,
and fastened with a Government lock, and tho
staple could not be drawn.

AND THEN WE WAITED EXPECTANY.
Thinking he would, a la Col. Sellers, turn to the
jury and add, "Why, genilemen, the thing can't
be. A Government Storekeeper had the key to
the lock, with which that shde in that spout was
iastened, and do you suppose a Government
8 orekeeper or Gauger can be tampered with?"
Such was his air, and I doubt not he would have
added, with reference to

And at his heels there followed, with tread and scent bold, an eager crowd of witnesses, with story to be told, and nearly every one of them, who testified as to the spout and rubber hose, are had been a Storekeeper or a Gauger, and

had without exception been faithful, diligent servants of Government, according to their evidence. They corroborated Mayhew's testimony almost mechanically, and the thing slipped along so easily that outsiders began to think Hansen had been swearing most egregiously, or the wheels had been greased a little. Such clean swearing by officials was tinusual, and Supervisor Hawley and Revenue-Agent Crane became a triffe curious to see that machinery at Anticot. They slipped away quietly one night and visited the distillery.

INTERESTING FACTS WHEE DISCOVERED, according to the evidence subsequently given by Mr. Hawley. That lock mentioned by Mr. Mayhew was found—so was the staple, and the strong iron binding the slide of the spout. It proved to be a piece of flexible hoop-iron, and that staple "which couldn't be forced out" yielded to a gentle pressure; the slide was drawn, and the mode in which grain could be shoveled down was apparent. A trial was made, and that bag of meal, which Mayhew said "couldn't go through in two weeks, if poked with a stick," was about a minute in passing through."

A plan of the spout was made and has aided

and that bag of meal, which Mayhew said "couldn't go through in two weeks, if poked with a stick," was about a minute in passing through."

A plan of the spout was made and has aided in the trial since. And having found this a feasible way of preparing and using extra mashes, attention was next drawn to the cisternroom, and Mr. Hawley, having been shut therein, passed a rubber hose out of the room and poured water through. Now I ask you to look at this for a moment. A witness testifies certain things were done. Impossible, say a horde of paid officials. And then trusted agents of the Department go and do it. Were these officials careless, or was the need of the distiller supplied by the testimony of meu in Government employ? Now, for a moment, we will look at THE OTHER EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

It was shown by the books and vouchers of the freight clerks, and agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, that more whisky had been brought from Antioch to San Francisco than was evidenced by Mr. Jos's books, and in answer thereto! I believe it was insisted that many of these whisky barrels were full of—water. It was shown again by Jost's own books that the same stamps were used again and again, and the ingenious counsel argued that, in putting down so many figures, mistakes were very likely to occur. How odd that these errors should always be on the side favoring the party making them. The arguments were made by counsel allowed to explain what seemed fatal to his case, viz.: that his own books acknowledged the receipt of grain that would have produced far more whisky than accounted for. The explaination was that shrinkage, dirt, etc., would decrease the weight fully 4 per cent. Judge Hoffmanne gave his charge yesterday. Just before he did so, the District Attorney stated that after a comparison between the amount of grain purchased, as shown by the "Purchase and Sinpply Book," and the amount recorded as used by the "Use Book," there was a deficiency on the part of Jost of 558,216-pounds, which high not been account

onnset for the defense did not dispute the accuracy of these figures, but tried to parry their effect.

THE CHARGE OF THE JUDGE

was clear and plain, and was in substance that the funds of which the Government is said to have been defrauded, are not the chief point of interest in cases of this kind, but the official corruptions which seem to underlie them. The employees must be dishonest when such things are done. The wholeasie dealers must also be dishonest and accomplices. Neither they nor an honest distiller can compete with people engaged in such frauds. The evidence has been both written and verbal. The verbal evidence has been that of informers. Juries should receive their testimony with distrust unless it is corroborated. No man can allow that these frauds could have been carried on without complicity of the officers. The hose would be useless without the Storekeeper's aid. Some of these efficials have testified and have not been impeached. Do you believe them? It may be harsh to call in question the character of these men. And yet in other places men far higher in official position than these have conspired with distillers to defraud the Government. The defendant is required to keep certain books, and do certain things, and if he fails to do this, if you are estissfied he has done it with fraudulent intent, the distillery must be confiscated. If the excess of grain received, over grain accounted for, your verdict must be for the Government. As to the fraudulent use of stamps, to knowingly make use of them a second time is nearly certain proof of fraud. It might occur by accident, and you are to judge whether it could thus happen so many times. I oaght to say that this claimant Jost is the owner of a wholease liquor store here, and received spirits only from his own distillery, and the selling of hiquor illicitly here would strongly tend to prove illicit and came from Jost's distillery at Anticoch. If thought at first that the Government has only probable cause, it devolves on the claimant to explain the THE CHARGE OF THE JUDGE

IN GENERAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

INDICTED PARTIES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—Indictments for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the whisky cases include the following in addition to the names telegraphed yesterday: D. M. Carry, Alfred H. Coward, Patrick Harnan; bailed in Alfred H. Coward, Patrick Harnan; bailed in \$5,000 each. Unifed States Commissioner Shannon, R. S. Dennee, and others, whose names have not yet been made public, were indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with a conspiracy to defrand the Government through the Court of Claims in the cotton claims cases. Shannon and Dennee were arraigned, pleading being waived, and gave bail in \$5,000. The cotton cases in which these parties figured were the Cleveland. which these parties figured were the Cleveland Mills case and that of Bellocq, Noblom & Co.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribun SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—The Grand Jury SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—The Grand Jury returned three indictments to-day, the first against Old Jake Lucas, a Pekin Gauger; one against James Waiters, of Virden, Macoupin County, for retailing liquor without paying the tax, and a joint one against a couple of Pekin rectifiers, whose bames are suppressed. Walters pleaded guilty, and was fined \$25 and cost.

MILWAUKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKE. Wis., Feb. 11.—Philip Goldberg to-day gave the following approved sursties: \$6,000 each, James G. Spencer, Charles Dennehey, and Albert Peck.

THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association yesterday elected Col. C. W. Wooley, of Ohio, President; C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, First Vice-President; Judge Grant, of Iowa, Second Vice-President; and Thomas J. Vail, of Hartford, Secretary. The Committee on By-laws reported amendments to Articles, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

MICHIGAN PRESS ASSOCIATION. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribun Lansing, Feb. 10.—The Michigan State 1 President, W. W. Woolpough of Battle Creek Vice-President, George P. Sanford, of Lansing Secretary, J. W. Allen, of Leslie; Treasurer, H. L. Aldrich, of Plint.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution advocating the passage of national pilotage laws and regulations by Congress.

FOREIGN.

Provisions of the Marine Insurance Bill in the British Parliament.

Condition of the English and Continental Breadstuffs Trade.

The Great Powers Trying to Secure an Armistice in Herzegovina.

An English Agent to Take Permanent Charge of Egyptian Finances.

The Khokand Insurgent Leader Surrenders to the Russians.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is reported that the diff ferences between the British and French fisher-men have led to the destruction of certain mahinery which the French used in their opera ions at Newfoundland, and that the Govern ent has impressed upon the Colonial Office the advisability of stationing men-of-war perma

Sir John Taylor Coleridge, formerly a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterwards the editor of the Quarterly Review, died to-day, aged 86 years. Sir John was a nephew of the famous poet, and the father of the Right Hon.

John Duke Coleridge.

THE MARINE INSURANCE BILL. Sir Stafford Northcote's Insurance bill provides for an implied warranty against the ship owner in favor of the cargo and passengers equally, and prohibits the evasion of the warranty by special contract. In either case, such contracts are declared void.

The second important modification relates to valued policies and provides for proceeding before referees upon the Court's direction whether defendant applies therefor or not, to scertain what would be the value of the interest of the insured if policy were open. If the est of the insured if policy were open. If the valuation unreasonably exceeds the real value of the subject matter, the value ascertained by referees alone is recoverable.

The third modification is that owners are allowed to recover only net freight, the proportion of expense which would have been incurred in earning the total freight to be ascertained and deducted as the Court directs in any action on the contract.

the contract.

The fourth modification provides that if the

The fourth modification provides that if the owner insures a ship such insurance, including what is known as outfit or furniture, and also insures freight, reckoning any of the charges included in insurance of the ship, the latter will be deemed double insurance pro lanto.

The following is the fifth modification:

The ship-owner cannot recover on a time policy if loss is occasioned by unsessworthiness, provided the unseaworthiness existed when the vessel was last in port or could have been prevented by reasonable care. For the purpose of this section, unseaworthiness from a defective hull or from overloading shall alone be deemed unseaworthiness.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Cairos introduced the Judicature Amendment bill, maintaining the final appellate jurnsdiction of the House of Lords on an improved system, and providing for sittings during the recess of Parliament.

providing for sittings during the recess of Parliament.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

The frost has checked the downward movement of prices in Mark Lane. Trade has become rather less desponding. Wheat is quist but firm. Some of the markets in the easiern counties have recovered a shifling per quarter. Oats, barley, beans, peas, and flour have been dull, and are unchanged in price. Maize commanded a slow sale, but in Scotland the value has tended towards a recovery. The imports of wheat and flour into the United Ringdom last week were 225,000 quarters. There is a fair supply of English wheat. The deliveries were 45,139 quarters—rather under the average. Today at Mark Lane the market was deserted, a deuse fog and extreme cold driving the factors into the subscription room, where the sale by sample is not permitted, but cargo buyers offer rather more for wheat, and 6d higher per quarter for maize. Oats firm at about 3d advance from Mondey, devend steads. for maize. Oats firm at about 3d advance from the old building, and evidently destined to draw many others away from it, Mgr. Nardi says:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The leading breadstuffs circular says the improvement noted here.

day.

COTTON.

LIVERFOOT, Feb. 11.—The Cotton-Brokers Association circular, dated Feb. 10, says the cotton market continues dull, and, although to-day (Thursday) there is rather more steadiness, quotations of most descriptions are reduced from last Thursday's rate. American continues to be pressed for sale, and medium and lower grades have declined 1-16 to -40, while the better qualities are unchanged. The demand for grades have declined 1-16 to %d, while the better qualities are unchanged. The demand for Sea Island has been very light but full prices are maintained. Transactions in futures have been limited, and, after some decline, prices are about the same as at the close of last week.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Scottish Club has finally decided to send its own team to the international contest at Philadelphia next summer.

TURKEY. THE PROPOSED PROVINCIAL REPORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has definitely agreed to apply Count Andrassy's re-forms, except the clause that the revenue from direct taxation in Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be employed for the development of those provinces. The Porte only consents to increase the sum for public works there. The promulga-

tion of the Imperial decree ordering the reform is expected shortly.

AN ARMETICE DESTARD.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency has a report that the European Powers are sudeavoring to obtain a suspension of hostilities, to which end negotiations have opened in Herzegovina.

in Herzegovina. SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb. 11 .- The military hospita

nere has been burned.

The Carliets continue their embarkment. ALPHONSO WILL GO TO THE WARS.

MAPRID, Feb. 11.—King Alphonso leaves Madrid for the army on Wednesday next. NEW ARMAMENT.

guns and 6,000 rounds of ammunition to be sent ESTELLA. MADRID, Feb. 11 .- It is officially appour

that the Alphonsists have fired a shell into Esthat the Alphonesis have fired a such that the tella.

The Cronista says Gen. Brimo Rivera has given notice to non-combatants to withdraw before a specified date, when the bombardment of Estella will be opened.

MON IPENSIER.

Apartments are being prepared in the Royal Palace here for the Duke of Montpensier.

FRANCE.

LONDON. Feb. 11.-A Times Paris telegram says the appointment of M. Voisin as Prefect of Police would be unexceptional if it had been made under different circumstances. He belonged to the Liberal Right Centre. THE IMPERIAL PRINCE AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Panis, Feb. 11.—The Prince Imperial has written a letter opposing and disavowing Prince Napo'eon, "Pion-Plon," as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies from Corsica.

NEWSPAPER FINED.

La France (newspaper) has been fined 1,000 france for publishing false news. It reported

that Buffet had recigned, and had declared he would only accept the governorship of the Bank of France as compensation.

NEW YORK, Feb. II.—A Havana letter of re cent date states that the Government has arrested some twenty persons, in different classes of society, for being in correspondence with Cuban refugees in New York. Among the prisoners is Don Quillerma de Sotolongo. Letters were seized by the police in the hands of one of the Post-Office carriers, and the clerks of the Post-Office have been examined. It is said that important discoveries have been made, and that many persons hitherto supposed to be good Spaniards are implicated. cent date states that the Government has ar

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Renter dispatch from lotterdam centains the following: "Inquiries have been made here as to the whereab E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger. The Ameri-can Consul replies that Winslow is not here, and the judicial officer of Botterdam says he can give no information in the present state of the

ECYPT.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Telegraph has London, Feb. 12.—The Day acres, worthy of report from an Egyptian source, worthy of credit, that the Cadi's departure is postponed, and the succeeded and when he leaves Cairo he will be succeeded by an Euglishman, who will hold the post of Permanent Adviser to the Khedive.

GERMANY. LONDON, Feb. 12.-The Post's Bremen dispatch reports that the Committee of Relief has collected £20,000 for the victims of the Bremer-

CHINA.

THE MARGARY MURDER.
SHANGHAI, Feb. 11.—The Pekin Gazette pul lishes and imperial edict degrading Gen. Lee See Tai, and ordering him to proceed to Yunnan Foo and there stand trial for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margay.

ROME.

NEWSPAPERS SEIZED. Rome, Feb. 11.—The Bereagliere Liberta, Voca Dela Verita, and Camitale newspapers have been seized for publishing the speech made by Gari-baldi on the anniversarry of the Roman Repub-lic, in which the Republic is extelled as the only honest form of government.

KHOKAND. St. PRIERSBURG, Feb. 11.—Avdurhman, the leader of the Khokand insurgents, has sur-rendered to Gen. Scobeleff, commanding the Russian forces. AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Berlin corresponden of the Times telegraphs that the Ministerio BELGIUM.

St. ETIENNE, Belgium, Feb. 12.—The flame continue to burn flercely in the Jabin colliery and no more bodies can be recovered. THE POPE.

mos in the Boman Voce della Verita to

CONVERTO

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Mgr. Nacdi devotes two columns in the Boman Voce della Veria to a highly-landatory sketch of Lord Ripon. He speaks of his rare talents, profound sagacity as Under-Secretary for War, which led the way to higher positions, and of his appointment as Alabama Commissioner,—a matter requiring wise, firm, and prudent men,—in which his sagacity and shillity earned him the admiration of the two Governments, and the gratitude of his country, all England applanding his elevation to 3 the Marquisate. Noticing Lord Ripon's connection with Freemasonry, Mgr. Nardi, though detesting all secret societies, and the Masons above all, acknowledges that English Masons are quite different from Itahan, German, Swiss, Spanish, and Brazilian. "As there is one species but many races of men, so it is with the Masons, who, it appears, in Englandare chiefly given to eating, drinking, and merry-haxing, although they occasionally do harm and are in general enemies of our Church." After describing Lord Ripon's conversion as a terrible blow to the establishment of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, a great stone detaching itself from the old building, and evidentity destined to draw many others away from it, Mgr. Nardi says:

The noble Marquis made no ostentation of his con-

The noble starquis made no estentation of his conversion. Rumor asys that with signal generosity he immediately reassured his illustrious wife and his son, who did not follow him; but we hope in the Lord they will follow him. The Marchioness' coming to Rome, her going to the Vatican, her respectful and graceful bearing, the words and the blessing of the Hofy Father, the prayers and generous beneficence of her husband, will obtain this grace, which would be greeted with immense joy by all our good English brethren.

We venture to hope that the example of Ripon, and of others who preceded and will follow him, may hasten the day when England and Rome will turn and embrace as sisters.

As an unintentional foil to the distinction and talents of actual and expected "converts," I notice in the same paper a parsgraph showing the pitiful stuff of which "perveris" are made. It describes a circuit of the Protestant churches in Rome. One contained fifteen persons of the lowest class, and certainly of a non-Roman type; another had forty, some of "Frisonominia impossibile," Others boys, attending to everything but the sermon; a third was rather more numerously attended, but with people of the same figure and type, two or three of them apparently the same as those seen half an hour before in another church. The writer asks whether the Protestants set people to go and put in an appearance at two or three places, and remarks that this would not be a bad idea, as otherwise they run the risk of preaching to empty benches.

FABLES.

FABLES.

New York World. THE RHINOCEROS AND THE DROMEDARY.

A thirsty Rhinoceros having to his great joy encountered a Dromedary in the Desert of Sahaencountered a Dromedary in the Desert of Sanara, besought the latter animal of his mercy to give him a drink, but the Dromedary refused, stating that he was holding the fluid for an advance. "Why," said he to the Rhinoceros, "did you not imitate my forethought and prudence, and take some heed to the morrow?" The Rhinoceros acknowledged the instice of the rebuke. Some time afterwards he met in an Oasis the Dromedary, who had realized at the turn of the market and was now trying to cover his shorts. "For heaven's sake," he gasped to the Rhinoceros, who was wailowing in the midst of a refreshing Pool, "trust, me for a nip." "When I was thirsty," replied the Rhinoceros, "you declined to stand the drinks, but I will give you a horn." So saying, he let the grateful sunlight into the Dromedary's innards. Moral—Virtue is its own Reward.

Moral—Virtue is its own Reward.

THE PUBIST AND THE TIGER.

A Tiger who was in reduced circumstances, and had not tasted food for many days, went to the house of a Purist and knocked loudly at the door. "Who's there?" cried the Purist. "It's me," replied the Tiger. "You should have said 'I." Rindly exclaimed the Purist, "for the verb 'to be' takes the same case after it as that which next precedes it." "I. I. sir," said the Tiger, "but circumstances alter cases," and falling upon the Purist be tore him in pieces and devoured him. Morat-Virtue is its own Reward.

THE WHALE AND THE SALAMANDER.

THE WHALE AND THE SALAMANDER.

A Salamander who hoped to strike oil went to the brink of the Ocean during a shower, and earnestly implored a Whale to come in out of the wet. "Thanks," replied the courteous Cetacean, "but I should feel entirely out of my element in your society."

Moral—The above teaches us the propriety of being contented with our lot.

THE HEN AND THE TAILOR.

A Hen who had saved a Tailor from drowning in a marine disaster that had cost several of his less fortunate companions their lives, asked him his opinion of the Theory of Evolution. The grateful Tailor replied that he was himself an instance of the survival of the fittist; and the philosophical Fowl, remarking that it was vulgar to pun, walked off with much dignity to resume her interrupted occupation of hatching out a China nest-egg.

Moral—Some People cannot take a Lore. est-egg.

Moral—Some People cannot take a Joke.

NINETY MILES IN TEN HOURS. MONREAL, Que, Feb. 11.—Yestarday two horse-farriers engaged in a 90-mile trotting race to Sorèl and back. The winning horse, owned by Dumouchels, accomplished the distance between 6 a. m. and 4 p. m., His competitor broke down as Sorel, haif way. BEECHER.

Beginning of the End of the Great American Scandal.

Bowen Given Ten Days by Plymouth Church to Prepare Himself.

Beecher Makes a Vehement Speech at the Church Meeting.

Exciting Scenes Attending the Conclusion of His Remarks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- At the adjourn meeting of Plymouth Church to-night, dismissa was granted to Charles C. Duncan, at his rewas granted to Charles C. Duncan, at his re-quest. The Clerk then read the report of the Examining Committee, detailing the several meetings between it and Bowen. When the reading was concluded, S. V. White offered a resolution, which, after several amendments, was adopted, as follows:

was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the whole matter of instinuations or accusations of Henry C. Bowen against the pastor of this church be referred back to the Examining Committee, with instructions to continue the investigation begun by them, and that they be instructed to summon said Bowen nectors them, having first given him ten days notice of the trial and piace of that meeting, and to notify him that he will be saked to state any and every fact within his knowledge tending be support the instinuations or charges contained in his letter of the 4th inst., and to give the names of all witnesses known to him by whom any of the facts within his personal knowledge may be proved, and to submit to such other and farther thorough and rigid examination as shall be accessary and proper to shoult the fullest possible investigation.

Mr. Beecher said he was far from feeling in a spirited humor. A controversy between a pas-

spirited humor. A controversy between a pas-tor and a member of a church was a very sad thing. To have a quarrel was to him in the na-ture of a funeral service. Mr. Bowen was one of the oldest members of the church, but he must not forget that Mr. Bowen's threshold was the first he crossed on coming to Brooklyn. He could not think of anything more sad than to find a man with whom he had walked arm-in-arm, and with whom he had taken sweet counsel, and in whose hospitality he had shared, turned against him.

Mr. Beecher had thus far speken very quietly and sadly, but now he burst forth in thundering tones, throwing into his words all the vehemence possible to him.

He said that, if for the last fifteen years or He said that, if for the last fifteen years or more Mr. Bowen had been in possession of shees facts and never brought them before him or before an officer of the church, he was guilty, of breaking his covenant with the church and he ought to be expelled. If he (the speaker) was what he was alleged to be, he should have been turned out of the church long ago. He was not guilty, and the splegations made by Mr. Bowen were false. He would proquonce them so. He referred sarcastically to the fact that Mr. Bowen had not had time to prepare to answer questions, but said that he had time to charge him with being a criminal, the badness of which the three epithets used by him could hardly compass. epithets used by him could hardly compass.

There should be no secresy in the matter if he could help it, and everything should be sifted a

the very bottom.

My. Beecher now allowed his voice to die down to one in which were expressed mingled sadness and reproach, when suddenly bursting forth with his loudest and most vehement tones, he said: As for myself, I pronounce the allegations false, and, with Almighty God before me and the judgment day, I arraign him as a slanderer and a lisr.

Then, as he sat down, was enacted a scene which has never but twice before taken place in

which has never but twice before taken place in the Plymouth Church lecture-rooms,—the clap-ping of hands, the stamping of feet, and men halloaing plaudits at their pastor, while his wife bowed her head upon her hands, and wept hit-terly for some moments.

The meeting then adjourned at the call of the

Chair.

The Examining Committee met immediately after adjournment, and decided to summon Bowen to appear before them on the examing of the 23d inst., at the residence of Assistant-Pastor Halliday, there to give proof of the allegations contained in his communication of the 4th inst.

PLYMOUTH COMMITTEE TO BOWEN.

New FORK NEW, PG. 10.

The following letter from Plymouth's Examining Committee was sent to Mr. Bowen yesterday:

Henry C. Bowen, Eq.—Sin: The Examining Committee have instructed me to say in reply to your letter received this evening, that the grievance complained of by Mr. White is that you have sought, sometimes by open innuendo and sometimes by free plained of by Mr. White is that you have sought, sometimes by open innuende and sometimes by frequent silence, to make the public believe that you are in possession of facts affecting the character of the pastor of this church, and that upon application being duly made to you by brethren who were entitled to know the truth, you have failed to satisfy them, either by stating any facts or by denying their existence. Whether such were or were not the facts prior to the issue of your letter of the 4th inst, the Committee are clearly of opinion that this grievance now axists in the most aggravated form. You were invited to listen to Mr. White's statement and to reply to his complaint. Under the cloar of that invitation you wrote and published a letter in which, without pretending to have personal knowledge, you made infamous allegations and instrustions against your pastor. In that letter you stated that you were "now ready to testify to the easential facts before any proper tribunal."

The Committee, being itself the proper tribunal, constituted for that purpose by rules of the church which you helped to found, summoned you to appear this svening thus to testify before it. In answer to that summon you have reduced to appear, and have sent a written communication which the Committee consider uncandid and erasive.

The Committee again called upon you to appear before them to testify to the facts, as you volunteered to do, and in case of your persistent reducal they will deem you to be the sois author of the calumnice which you published, and will report your case to the church for such action as may be wise and just.

They therefore direct me to aummon you again to appear before tigm, at 58 Willow street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 16, at hair-past 7 o'clock, then and there to produce any evidence in your prosession tending to throw light upon the character of the pastor, and to state, without reserve, any facts within your knowledge upon that subject, and, further, to answer such questions as may be properly propound

questions as may be properly propounded to you.

S. B. Hallidax.

The intent beneath the public acts of the two parties is, on Mr. Bowen's part, to delay decision until the Advisory Conneil is convessed; and, on Plymouth Church's part, te get rid of Mr. Bowen before the Council assembles. The diplomacy of the four lawyers of the Examining Committee, aided by Gen. Tracy, is bent toward this object, and it is fully believed that, if Mr. Bowen succeeds in his policy of delay, leaving the Advisory Committee to meet under the shadow of his fresh accusations against Mr. Bowen for hed, or a civil suit for stander, so that the Council may not meet to advise a depressed congregation. There-were rumors of some such proceedings last night, but no definite information was given, -verything resting upon Mr. Bowen's action of this sweining. The frequent consultations between Mr. Beecher and his lawyers lend publicity to the rumor.

CANADA.

A Beligious Squabble in the House of Commons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu OTTAWs, Ont., Feb. 11.-In the House of Com-OTTAWs, Ont., Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day an exciting and somewhat extraordinary debate occurred on the subject of Huntington's (Postmaster-General) anti-Ultramontane speech in Argenteuil. The Hon, Mr. Holton, a strong supporter of the Government, suddenly rose in his seat, and denounced the speech, and asked the Premier whether it was made with his sanction. Mr. Mackenzie replied that it was not, and he regretted its delivery. Mr. Holton declared his disestisfaction with the explanation.

nation.

Mr. H. repeated his statements, and tried to sustain them. The honorable gentleman was repudiated by all his party.

The debate lasted till half-past 10 o'clock, and descended into bitter personalities.

Whipping Victoria Over Elizabeth'
Shoulders.

The following extract from an article in the British Quarterly Review evidently is intended to bear a reference to Queen Victoria: "If she (Queen Elizabeth) exacted from those who served her the strictest fulfilment of their obligations, if she was less tolerent to those who failed to make good what they had undertaken to perform, she set them an example of rigorous attention to the duties of her station. No melancholy, no plea of indisposition, no infirmities of advancing age, were sufficient to withdraw her from the burdens of Royalty, or could tempt her to sacrifice them to personal case and conven-

ience. To the last she sat at the council-table; to the last she was ready to receive every foreign Ambassador who visited these shores; to the last she maintained the dignity, the spiender, and the majesty of Boyasty, strong in the loftiness of her resolution, victorious over weakness and infirmity, a Queen to the end, associating monarchy in the minds of her subjects with national greatness, magnanimity, and vigor, which no faults of her own, no failings of succeeding ages, could diminish or extinguish."

POLITICAL.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Will you allow

me to name the man who should be selected as the Republican candidate for the Presidency? Though high in the hearts of the American people, you will not find him in the lists made out by press or caucus. Any one of them already made prominent may carry the full strength of made prominent may easyr the full strength of the party in particular States or sections. Not one but lacks universality of popularity. We all feed his, and sights are before the fact. To succeed, we must present candidate who will not only not divide, he bring together, consolidate, and mobilize; one who will not only not divide, he bring together, consolidate, and mobilize; one who will command the centisence and emport of the will command the centisence and party of the will be amused by some reflections concerning a command of the centisence and party and the third the exposent of the will be rely, and stand "as we were before the common mind to-day, is this selection of the proper man for this casilidacy. The centry is and will be compable and houses, pure and brave, poresed to the proper man for this casilidacy. The centry is and will be compable and houses, pure and brave, poresed to the common mind to-day, is this selection of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this casilidacy. The contrins of the proper man for this case of the proper the party in particular States or sections. Not one but lacks universality of popularity. We all feel this, and sigh as we brood over the fact. To succeed, we must present a candidate who will not only not divide, but bring together, consolidate, and mobilize; one who will convend the certificace and support of the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 11.—To-night a soft-FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. II.—To-night a soft-money man made an attempt to form a Green-back Club in this city, which is the principal stronghold of hard money in the State. All of the papers favor specie-resumption, and no doubt well represent public opinion on that subject. The meeting to-night has been largely advertised. Eichard Trevellick was the person appointed to enlighten our benighted people on the subject of finance. He had an audience of about seventy, to whom he spoke for two hours, strongly advocating Kelley's 3.65 bond plan. At the conclusion of his speech he attempted to organize a Greenback Club, but failed, as his listeners marched away in a body. An agent for the Indianapolis Sun, the greenback organ of the State, made an affecting plea for subscribers, and induced three men to subscribe for six months. Whatever may be said of the remainder of the State, coftmoney doctrines are evidently not popular in Fort Wayne.

Sr. Lours, Feb. 11.—The two Mayers of this city have so far got along without conflict. Both have offices in the City-Hall, Mr. Britton occupying the Mayor's office, and Mr. Overstoltz using a room near by. The City Council before adjournment instructed the city officers to recognize Mr. Overstolt as Mayor, but so far these officials have refrained from taking sides, and are not likely to take any action until the Courts have decided who is the legal Executive of the city.

AN OHIO STRAW.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—A vote was taken here yesterday afternoon among the Republican members of both Houses of the Legislature on the Presidency, resulting as follows:

For President—Hayes, 33; Blaine, 34; Morton, 1.

The Japanese at Work at Philadel.

For Vice-Premdent—Private Dalzell, 68.

The Japanese at Work at Philadel.

Phila.

Philadelia Times.

The most curious part of the day's work was the driving of a number of piles, each 6 feet long and 10 inches in diameter, upon which is to rest, like a corn-crib, a rectangular structure, 84 by 44 feet, and in general appearance like the pictures of Japanese houses that children see in their primers. The way in which the Japa managed the pile-driving brought many a burst of laughter from the bystanders. They had a portable tripod, about 20 feet high, with two fixed pullarys under the apex, from which was suspended by a grass rope a cylindrical iron hammer, weighing 300 pounds. Six Japa on each side of the machine seize a grass rope which passes over one of the pulleys, the foreman stands at one side, bolds up his forefinger, closes othery, and then, apparently not eatisfied with this, picks up a short stick, holds it in a verticle position between his two foreingers, sights the pile with it, and at last winks with both eyes as a signal to the workmen that the ceremony of Japanese plumb-bobbing is concluded, where upon the hammer moves up and down very rapidly, driving the pile an inch into the earth at every descent, until it is time for the foreman to do a little more plumb-bobbing. One pile struck a rock, and white everybody was wondering how things were to be managed, one of the gang ran off and brought beck something that had teeth likes a saw, but which was shaped like a butcher's cleaver, but the panting Jap had severed the stick in shout half the time required for a saw of American make to do the same work. The Japa draw their planes toward them instead of a chalk line. It resembles a tape-line case, and contains a sponge which may be asturated with ink of any color; through this sponge the cord may be drawn and then wound up, dispensing with the tedious process of chalking. The holes for the piles were marked out in this odd way: two powers, one at seah end of the foundation, were connected at the top b

oden pins. The artisants live in a frame struct within the inclosure, do their own cooking within the inclosure, and live on soup, rice, an wooden pins. The artisanis live in a frame structure within the inclosure, do their own cooking and laundry work, and live on soup, rice, and dried meats, which they brought with them is hermetically scaled cans. The officials having charge of Japanese operations in the park refuse to give the slightest information as to what they are doing. When asked about their building and intended exhibition, the questioner is invested put off with, "Wait sill comes time; you they see." It displeases them when speciated large at the uncouth mechanical operations of the flat-nosed and tawny-featured Orientals.

MATHEMATICS FOR THE MILLION

What Can Se Done with Pigures

Prove It by Counting.

From the Danies.

Mathematical problems are, in a measure, alto to puzzles. There is something exciting in the boldness with which our understanding is challed the control of the country of th boldness with which our understanding is challenged to prove its strength, and it in parts a feeling of estimation to make the parts and the parts and the parts and the parts and the parts are strength, and it is parts at the parts and the parts at the

wheat that would be produced if one grain of the state equare of the chess-board, two for the second, four for the third, eighth for the fourth, and so en desbied up for every square of the airty-four. When these amounts were added the sum was found to be 18,446,744,073,709,551,615 of grains, or, in other words, such a quantity that therewith all the continents of the earth could be covered with a layer enosthed of an inch in thickness, and that if the same ground were sown in wheat, in the proper manner, it would take more than every years to produce the above amount of wheat, which is equal to 34,000,000,000 bushels.

One stands aghast before this number, and

the tax collector this sum in silver be would need 3,003,854,000,000,000,000 wagons for its transportation. Provided the whole sarth's surface, both land and water, were peopled as closely as possible, we should have but 1.2000,000 part of the drivers required, and the line of wagons would have a length of 5 trifficual 442,000 billions of miles. The speed of light, as mentioned, is 192,000 males per second, and it would take 743,600 years to reach the collector, beginning at the furtherest wagon, if he, it have beited control over the wagons on both sides, stationed himself in the centro of the line. Again, a robbery could be committed on the hindmost wagon which would not be discovered till the 24,750 generation of tax-collectors. If, on the contrary, fisstead of using the interest of the capital—the bulk of which, by the by, in gold would be equal to 44 globes—this capital very distributed among the people of the earth, each one of its 1,000,000,000 for 35,000,000 for 35,000,000

Chinese Pearls.

The Chinese watch the pearl mussel closely, and when it opens its shell insert pieces of wood, hard earth, or little images of their gods. These irritate the fish and cause it to cover the substance with a pearly deposit, which hardens and forms an artificial pearl. This sort of pearl making is carried on to great extent at Ningpo, and the articles thus obtained are considered very little inferior in value to the real.

WISCONSIN.

ne Comments on the Leg tive Doings of the Week

The Railroad Laws Still the sorbing Question --- Th West Wisconsin.

Judge Cate, of the Eighth Congre al District, Not Entitled to the Seat.

German Republicans Strong Favor of E. B. Washburne fo President.

The Whisky-Ring Apprehends More Trouble.

dence of The Chicago T traordinary labor on the part of y have claimed the at has been the all-shearbing one thus far, must be said, to the credit of the memb they have approached it with candor a ness. The discussions that have grown REPEAL OF THE POTTER LAW,

is making to compel it to relay and 19 miles of road that would be a se is making as compain it to fray and it making as companity without any corresponding bone friends are stoutly resisting both of the sets, and with a fair prospect of defeating the operations of the Potter law department, its receipts were less by \$120, if that measure had not been in force, the movement of freight over the lin much into thirty tons as it was the year if the Legislature has the right to fix so low as to make it imposs the reads to pay the interest on their incess, should they not be remunerated opeople's freezery, for whose benefit the have been thus reduced? Up to the time there has been no elaborate detempted of the Potter law, its friends hargument to make, or they are satisfied decision of the Supreme Court that his lature has the power. It is possible the the debate ands, Mr. Potter or some will undertake its defense from the sof reason and justice, as well as constitutions. The Assembly has passed, by a very

of reason and justice, as well as consists

The Assembly has passed, by a very jorsty, an amendment to our State Coproviding for biennial sessions of tha tire. What its fate will the Senste I cannot guess, but the Senste I cannot guess, but the Senste I cannot guess, but take a hint of coonceay from the Hepas the bull. A new State needs me legiciation than an old one, but Wisco been a member of the Union now aby years, and her laws are already volumed to the terminal to the control of the terminal to the control of the terminal to ple to feel overy year that no misci come from the Legislature. For obvisue it think the people would like to a pass, but for other obvious reasons the of Malicon would not. So far, the Legislature deserves great credit way also, and passing but forecomparison with some of its presend as Thursday was the last day for these objects of the womens the damage that be able to inflict must be very slight.

a pins. The artisanis live in a frame structthin the inclosure, do their own cooking
andry work, and live on soup, rice, and
meats, which they brought with them is
cally sealed cans. The officials having
of Japanese operations in the park refuse
the slightest information as to ark refuse
the slightest information to what they
and, when asked about their building and
ad exhibition, the questioner is invariable.

REMATICS FOR THE MILLION. Can Be Done with Piperes.

From the Danish.

From the Danish.

nematical problems are, in a measure, aking the cless. There is something exciting in the set with which our understanding is challed to prove its strength, and it in a feeling of satisfaction to unmysteries which have for a time our efforts. Such mental exercises have, have attractive to both young and

obesaid ball to its centre light, would need ober of years written with 123, 231,012 figber of years written with 123, 231,012 figber of years written with 123, 231,012 figber of years written may serve to show was crushing dimensions. Light accomin every second about 500,000,000,000 to tions: a number so great that the stone ever measured, which makes 66,000 tions in a second, must sound 440 to perform so many vibrations. atthough in order to trather radius of the above-mentioned ight would require this vast number of yet it does not more than infinitesimally as the "whew" vibrations. story of the inventor of the game of its well known. The King of India him name his own reward, upon which ted to receive the number of grains of that would be produced if, one grain sat were paid him for the first square chess-board, two for the second, four for rd, eighth for the fourth, and so en donor for every square of the sirty-four, when unounts were added the sum was found 18,446,744,073,799,551,615 of grains, or, r words, such a quantity that therewith o continents of the earth could orered with a layer one-third inch in thickness, and that same ground were sown in wheat, in the manner, it would take more than seveny produced the above amount of wheat is next to nothing as compared with a layer one-third in next to nothing as compared with a next to nothing as compared with "number of grains, the chees-board, in-having air-four aquare, must have and one square inch of surface the overed would be an area equal to 193 over the second of the second one square inch of surface the overed would be an area equal to 193 over the second of the second one square inch of surface the over the second one square inch of surface the ove

ely as possible, we should have but at the drivers required, and the one would have a length of 8 trillions one of miles. The speed of light, do, is 192,000 miles per second, and is 6748,600 years to reach the collector, it the furtherest wagon, if he, to control over the wagons or stationed himself in the centre. Again, a robbery could be control over the wagon which would rered till the 24,750 generation of a lift, on the contrary, instead of terest of the capital—the bulk of by, in gold would be equal to be a likely on a strict of the capital were distributed among the earth, each one of its 1,000.

Allars to live on, and could every (400,000 for 38,086,000 years wither bottom of his purse.

The place, in an article on anapositions of letters, similar exampations of letters, in the two hanged it? times; three letters in as to the rapidity with which crease. We find, then, that two hanged it? times; three letters in the life stribute in the point in the life of the life stribute in the point in the life of life stribute in the word producing that the life stribute of the word producing that re, can be transposed 3,628,800 there can be changed 620,448,60,000 of times,—all of which hig to Euler, could not be written of the word producing the word in 1,000 to were to write 40 pages with one cach, and had it end with a by thirteen students, dressed s. Each had a shield, upon there shields read "Dommus excernician House") was written of the words "Dommus excernic in Continue to be a star for the first dance they changed raad: "Ades incolumnous" on here!"); after the third: ("Continue to be a star for the fourth: "Sis collipsion of the words in columnous" on here!"); after the third: ("Continue to be a star for the fourth: "Sis collipsions of the wor

e sphere of letters to their by the strange discovery that terchange their respective times, which number of them not less than 1,848 f they move once a minute a hours daily.

are continuelly bewailing a receiving the same poor sessured by knowing that the thirteen to each of the distributed in 38,644,737,000 different ways, so be a good stock of commerce of the man from even if a man from oted himself to no other f playing at cards.

Pearls. he pearl mussel closely, tell insert pieces of wood, ges of their gods. These ausse it to cover the sub-tosit, which hardens and rl. This sort of pearl great extent at Ningpo, obtained are considered as to the real.

WISCONSIN.

Some Comments on the Legislature of the Work of the Work of the Month of the Work of the W

the state of new business the damage that they will be able to inflict must be very slight.

A CONGERSHONAL FRAUD.

It seems that the Hon. George W. Cate, who holds the certificate and seat in Congress from the Eighth Bestrict of thus State, is not entitled thersto, and that he ought to step down and out. The discussances of the case are very peculiar. Cate was execunted in by two majority over Mc-Dill, Regublican, since deceased, and received the certificate of election. But this was done hacase an inspector of election in Wood County, and himself a candidate for a county office, threw out two precincts in Wood County, and himself a candidate for a county office, threw out two precincts in Wood County that would have elected McDill if they had been counted, and in that way the said inspector and Judge Cate were elected. This fellow's case has since been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State, and he was not only ousted from the office to which he pretended to be elected by his own fraudlent rejection of the two precincts above named, but the Court fined him \$200 besides, Heat these two precincts been counted, as the Supreme Court say they ought to have been, it would have elected. McDill instead of Cate. Heat these two precincts been counted, as the Supreme Court say, McDill notified Cate of his intention to coutest his right to the seat, but an the friends of Cate are in the majority in Congress, and McDill notified Cate of his intention to coutest his right to the seat. That he is not entitled to represent the people of the Eighth District, no honest man doubts who is acquainted with the facts. But his competitor, who was really elected, is in his grave, and there is no one to context his right to the Diffice; besides, Mr. Dawes, who was for a long into Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the House, said that he had consisted the season the suprivite on the former and as Republican season when the former and the former and the former.

der to make favorable connections, and an effort is making to cotapel it to relay and operate is making to cotapel it to relay and operate in the control of the cotapel it to relay and operate in the cotapel it to relay and operate in the cotapel in the cotapel it to relay and operate in the cotapel in th rushed to the stairs, but found him there, urging and compelling the people to go back and take their seats, but I, being so excited, did not mind him, whereupon he took hold of me and forced me into a seat. I must confess he handled me rather roughly, but I forgive him, and thank him very much for the act. He certainly was the coolest person I saw on that fearful occasion. Afterwards I saw him using his strength in getting out the dead and wounded from the gallery steps. He seemed to me to be at every point where he could be of any service—getting water for the wounded, and keeping order. Had there been many more of that kind, the calamity could not have occurred. He certainly must have been where there was danger before. If the gentleman will give me his address I will present him with a token.

A Spiritualistic Evapour.

A Spiritualistic Exposure.

There has been another exposure of Spiritualism in Memphs, at one of Mrs. Miller's scances. The Appeal says: "Dr. Watson asked the spirit to come out on the platform, take a chair, and make itself sociable, or words to that effect. The spirit hesitated a little, but finally came out from the curtain and advanced to take a seat in the chair, when, at a given signal, two of the young men rushed upon the stage, seized the white object around the waist, while another one of the party, armed with a tin box filled with cotton and turpentine, sprung a bright light, which revealed to the astonished gaze of every one present Mrs. Miller, with her top dress turned over her head so as to expose her white spiritual apparel, in which condition she was held by the young man, while she was making desperate efforts to 'pull down her dress,' and at the same time shove her wrists into the cords which had confined them together. It appears that Mrs. Miller, who invariably wears a dark-colored overdress, when making her spiritual displays, raises these top skirts above her head, displaying in the dim light the white outline of the figure which she has palmed off on a few—and we venture to say only a few—and the wanter to say only a few—and the wanter to say only a few—and the wanter to say only a few—and me venture to say o A Spiritualistic Exposure.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Education Last Evening.

Presentation of the Appropriation Bill for the Current Year --- \$800,-630 Wanted.

\$182,000 Demanded for New Schools and School-Sites.

fiscellaneous Matters Connected with Our Educational Interests.

The Board of Education held a regular see The Board of Education held a regular session last evening in its rooms on Fifth avenue, near Washington street, President Richberg in the chair. Secretary Johnson called the roll, when the following-named members answered: Bluthardt, Clarke, English, Hoyne, Kohn, Oleson, Olinger, Sullivan, Welch, Wilce, and Richberg.

THE FITCH CASES. The following communication was received from the attorney of the Board : to the Henorable Board of Education of the City of Chicago;

Nom the attorney of the Board:

To the Henorable Board of Education of the City of Chicago:

GENTERMEN: The leases from the City of Chicago in Committee the City of Chicago in Committee the City of Chicago in City of City of Chicago in Chicago in City of Chicago in Chic

tendent of Building, in regard to the Adelphi Theatre, recommending additional entrances, as previously published in THE TERBUNE, was referred to the Committee on School Property and

SCHOOL FINANCES.

The report of the School Agent showed the following state of the school finances on the 31st of January: Cash on Jan. 1, 1876..... and \$690.01 is for balances of sundry accounts. The following is a statement (not including in-

Grant & Price.

E. D. Taylor, to Nov. 8, 1875.

Thomas Mackin.

Estate of T. S. Fitch.

George Boomer.

M. M. Jameson. J. C. Linau Claus Telson C. Warring John Simonds C. & F. Prasts

Total amout due.....

A communication from Principal Howland, of the High School, was received, saking that Miss Small wood be retained. The communication

In vicinity of Indiana and State streets.

In vicinity of Market and Superior streets.

In vicinity of Polk and Hoyne streets.

Corner of Wabash avenue and Eds street.

Additional on buildings for which appropriation was made last year. \$53,000 \$129,000

Repairs to steam apparatus

Repairs to furnaces.

Furnaces for new buildings.

Stovepipes, stoves, and repairs to stoves.

Repairs to roofs, cornices, conductor-pipes, etc.

General repairs in masonry.

Filling school-lots.

Hardware.

Iron railings and gratings for new buildings.

Window guards for new buildings.

Repairing urhals and urinals for new buildings.

Repairing urhals and urinals for new buildings.

Repairs to lightning-rods.

Waeslearrows.

Cleaning chimneys. beelbarrows.

Proceedings of the Board.

Proceedings in pamphies.
Advertising.

Twenty-second Annual Report.

Manual.

Miscellaneous printing, blank books, etc., less unexpended balance of \$1,000. ..\$ 2,100 Total..... Contingencies.

Tuition of pupils in schools in Town of Cicero. Postage. 250
Anniversary of High and Normal Schools. 200
Gas for offices of Board. 100
Legal expenses. 500
Interest on certificates of indebtedness and tamporary loans. 50,006 Total.... Purniture of four new buildings, including chairs, clocks, and teachers' tables. \$ 12,000 Repairs to furniture. out.
Repairs to clocks.
Tuning planes.
Black-boards in new buildings.
Repairs to black-boards surface.
Reference books and apparatus for new build-

Slate-pencils Chalk crayons Cap paper Envelopes

Sweeping and dust brus Thermometers.... Examining engineers.... Keys and repairs to locks, etc.

For old teachers and officers.
Teachers for new buildings to Sept. 1, 1876.
As three-tenths of the teachers for and officers have been provided to April 1, 1876, but \$437,836 is needed for teachers for the balance of the year, and \$7,576 for officers, making a total of

Total appropriation saked for... The \$50,000 for interest was stricken out of the appropriation.

Mr. Bluthardt moved to ask for \$12,000 for avening schools. Mr. Buthards moved to ask for \$12,000 for svening schools.

Mr. Sallivan moved to amend to \$14,000.

Mr. Oleson stated that but \$7,000 had been obtained last year.

Mr. Welsh thought \$14,000 little enough for

Mr. Welsh thought \$14,000 littile enough for the purpose.

The amendment of Mr. Sullivan was then adopted by a vote of 8 to 3.

The bill was then adopted.

The bill was then adopted.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, and the President resumed the chair.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was presented and approved.

SCHOOL STEES.

The report of the Committee on School Sites was then presented. It is as follows:

CENTRE AVENUE AND TWELTTH STREET.

F. M. Corby, southeast corner Polk and Lanin streets, 204 by 125, \$11, 200.

Corby & Potwin, southeast corner of Polk and Tompkine, 150 by 102 feet, \$1,500.

Same firm, southeast corner Polk and Loomis streets, 204 by 125 feet, \$1,500; also, in same vicinity, 150 by 102-10 feet, \$6,000; also, southeast corner Loomis and Nebraska streets, 200 by 102-10 feet, \$12,500.

The Committee recommended the Polk and

Thorp streets, 200 by 107 feet, \$3,800; also, in same vicinity, 130 by 103 9-10 feet, \$5,000; also, southeast corner Loomis and Nebraska streets, 250 by 102 9-10 feet, \$12,500.

The Committee recommended the Polk and Loomis streets site, which was approved.

Norey, Eris street, between Hoyne and Leaving, 250 by 123 feet, north front, \$7,500; the same party, same sized lot, with south front, \$7,500; also lot on Huron street, between Hoyne and Leaving, 250 by 123 feet, north front, \$6,000.

Thomas E. Flood, northwest corner of Oakley and Huron streets, 135 by 122½ feet, \$6,825.

J. H. Eoff, northeast corner of Oakley and Huron streets, 195 by 122½ feet, \$6,825.

The south front Morey site was recommended.

WALLACK AND PHIRTT-FIFTH STREETS.

Mark W. Hill, southeast corner of Wallace and Thirty-third streets, west front, 250 by 125 feet, \$5,500; the same party, Wallace street, west front, commencing 325 feet north of Thirty-dith street, 300 by 125 feet, \$6,000; the same party, Wallace street, west front, commencing 100 feet north of Thirty-fifth, 200 by 125 feet, \$6,000; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 135 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 135 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs street, 200 by 125 feet, \$7,500; the same party, Hubbs stree

sreet, assi front, in rear of above, 175 by 125 feet, 53,200.

Irvine, Parks & Prussing, southwest corner Wallace and Thirty-fifth street, 166 by 123 6-10 feet, 57,600.

S. S. & D. B. Gardner, Hubbs street, north of Thirty-fifth, 251 by 125 feet, 25,278.

Benjamin Shurtleff, southeast corner Wallace and Thirty-fifth street, 200 by 124% feet, 35,600; the same party, on same street, commencing 200 feet south of Thirty-fifth street, west front, 200 by 124% feet, 55,600; same party, 300 by 124% feet southwest corner of Hubbs and Thirty-fifth street, 55,600; same party, 400 by 124% feet, 55,600; same party, 400 by 124% feet, 56,600; same party, 500 by 124% feet, 54,600.

J. H. Eoff, Wallace, south of Thirty-eighth street, 190 by 125 feet, 53,200.

OTHER BUSINESS.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Palmer and Ohio street lot, authorized by ordinance of the City Council, was ordered purchased for \$6,500.

The matter of appointing an architect was laid over.

Mr. Hoyne, from the Finance Committee, re-ported \$4,200 or more in bills, which were or-dered paid.

Mr. Oleson, from the Committee on Supplies, also reported about \$5,000 for coal for the Dr. Bluthardt, \$244 for chemicals for the

Dr. Bluthardt, \$244 for chemicals for the High School apparatus.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Superintendent reported that he had examined the work intended for the Centennial, and asked that the Committee to whom the matter had been referred to be present on Menday morning to select the matter to be sent.

WIGHTHAM PROPERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF Buildings and Grounds be authorized to rent rooms to relieve the Wicker Park School at a rental not to exceed \$150 per annum. Carried. Mr. Sullivan moved to adjourn. Not seconded.

Dr. Bluthardt offered a resolution asking au-therity from the Conneil to sell the Scammon school site. The Chair stated that the Board had first to advertise for proposals and then ask the approval of the Council for any hid which

the approval of the Council for any bid which might be accepted.

Dr. Bluthards then moved to advertise for bids for the sale of the Madison street front of the Scammon School size, the depth to be sold to be left to the discretion of the Committee.

Mr. English moved to amend so as to add, "and as to the expediency of selling the property, the Committee to report at next meeting."

The amendment was accepted and the Board adjourned.

The Fall of a Church-Spire.

The Fail of a Church-Spire.

Wercester (Mass.) by.

The destruction of the tower and spire of the Universalist Church at Webster, Mass., by the gale of Wednesday, was a very remarkable occurrence, from the fact that, though surrounded by buildings in the direction in which the danger seemed to threaten, no damage was done to any building save the church. The tower, which projected beyond the front line of the church proper, was situated some 25 feet from the street, and contained a vestbule in the first story, and an ergan alcove in the second, and was surrounded by a well-propertioned octagonal spire, the whole rising to the height of 120 feet from the ground. A fine-toned bell, weighing, with its appure nances, about 1,200 pounds occupied the beitry.

At about noon the spire was observed to sway visibly in the gale, and an examination revealed the fact that the tower had separated from the main building, opening a gap of several inches. The occupants of the houses opposite and on the south side of the church, warned of the impending danger, vacated their premisea. The swaying of the steeple now increased, the vibrations tolling the bell occasionally, until at about 2 o'clock the whole superstructure inclined slowly to the eastward with a splitting, rending sound, falling unbroken till it reached an angle of 45 degrees, when the timbers on the south side gave way, deflecting its fail to the south, and the mass of timber came to the ground with an indescribable crash, the upper part falling un School street, so that the mass of ruin described nearly a right angle. The bell, which was thrown up the street about 60 feet, was uninjured. The structure was reduced to kindling wood. Not sven a pane of glass was broken in any of the surrounding buildings.

Orthographic Reform in Germany.

New York Tribune.

In Germany the question of orthographic reform appears to have been agitated to some purpose. A Commission created by the Imperial Government is now in session at Berlin, and its object is to recommend a purely phonetic system of spelling. The Prussian Minister of Education is said to be prepared to enforce in the schools of that country the changes recommended by the Commission. German orthography is already simplicity itself compared with that of the English language. The propunciation of words is indicated perfectly by their spelling, with very few exceptions, but there now and then occurs a silent letter which slightly affects the following or preceding vowel sound, or distinguishes a word from another of the same sound but of different meaning. These silent letters the Commission intends to suppress. For instance, Thor they propose to spell Tor; lahm, lam, and so on with the whole class of words containing a silent h. The double consonant is no longer to be used at the end of words like Mana and Lamm. There would seem to be some room for improvement in the fearfully irregular and irrational spelling of English, when a few trifling defects in the second great language of the civilized world engage the attention of Imperial Commissioners and learned University Professors. Orthographic Reform in Germany.

The Adverse Fortune of a Miner. The Adverse Fortune of a Miner.

A mador (Cal.) Ledger.

John Travis, a miner in this county, is an Austrian who settled here four years since, and had, by working for wages, accumulated \$1,800. With this he started to return to the home of his youth, carrying most of his gold in a belt around his person. The journey across the Continent and across the ocean was made in safety. Hamburg reached, and a plank laid for the passengers to pass from the steamer to the wharf. The plank was at once crowded with those eager to press the soil of the Fatherland. It broke, and twenty or thirty poor wretches were precipitated into the water. Travis was one of these, and though a good swimmer, felt that the weight of gold in his belt was dragging him to the bottom. He loosened and dropped it, and was one of the rescued, five being drowned. Then came the search for the lost treasure, but it could not be found. Travis then counted the means he had left,—it was enough to take him on home, or bring him back to California. And back he came, and is now again a miner in Amador.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY:
WANT OFFERS.
Monro-st., near Jefferson Park, Est25.
Orden-av., near Jefferson Park, in feet fronting on

Ogdenav, near Jackson et. 61711.

Michiganav, near Jackson et. 61711.

Michiganav, near Jackson et. 61711.

Milisav, near Thirty-eventh-st. large house, brick battement, but derift, only 28,502, and on very easy terms. battement butte any one wanting to buy a home or, choice and chesp hots to call. We can give you bargains.

H. OSBURN & BUN, 128 LaSalle-st. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaNalls-91.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OB EXCHANGE.

100x200 on Cottage Grove-av., north of Thirty-sights
st.; 300 feet or lean in Weedlawn, near station and Sour

Park. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 58 Madison-st. HOE SALE-ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR TO Front-Fire 2-story brick houses on Bryson-st., between Lincoln and Robes, near the Park. Inquire on premises, or of SWEATT & GAGE, 65 South Clark-at. TOE SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE FUR-niture and casn, three lots inside limits, near North western Car-Shope and Central Park. MRS. L. M. PAIRMAN, lot Warres, av. LOB SALK-CHEAP FOR CASH OR ON TIME, 3 tory frame house, with or without lease. Apply at the Blue Island 4v. FOR SALE-BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 CLARK-Dearborn st., east front, near Chicago av., 20 or 40 fee

Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 25 feet; \$125. Michigan-av., near Thirty-aventh-st., 25 feet; \$115. Peoria st., near Congress, 25 feet; \$100. Ashland-av., corner Adams, 100 feet; \$175. Ashland-av., north of Polk-st., 26 feet; \$160. TOR SALE-HOMES FOR ALL-NEW TWO-STOR. Drick houses and lot, \$2,60,83,00, \$4,00. Will tak \$500 to \$600 down; balance easy. These are the best chances for a home ever offered in Chicago. GEO. H. HESS 4 CO., 106 Dearborn-st. PORSALE—RARE CHANCE—OREOFTHE FINES:
I and larrest boase on Frarie-av. at a big sacrifice. W
E. WRES, T. Clarked.

FOR SALE—OHEAP—COTTAGE AND LOT ON
HEMING WAY, Room E. iso Lassilie-st.

FOR SALE—WINES AND LOT ON
HEMING WAY, Room E. iso Lassilie-st. HEMINOWAY, Boom E, 16 Lasalie-st.

POR SALE—NINE NEW AND ELEGANT STONEfrost residences on Ashlander, and Adams-tovery favorable terms. They are extra well built, in the
best residence location in the city, and will be sold on
very favorable terms. B. W. THOMAS CO., 122
Lasalie-st.

LaSalio et.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS
residence in Oak Park for improved or unimproved Onleago property; will exchange for good farm. H. & K.,
203 Weinash-av., from 1 to 2 p. m.

FOR SALE-MORGAN PARK-C. R. I. A P. R. R. 13
Indies; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; 856 communistion per
year; seven trains. Artesian well water supplied free.
School facilities unsurpassed. House built to order, and
sold on time. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agont, No. II;
Obamber of Commerce. Chamber of Commerce.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, two of the finest and most desirable residences
and grounds at Lake Forms; also very choice acre property. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 122 LaSalle-st. erly. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.—BEST SQUTH RNGLEWOOD LUTS.
Tedjoining handsome residences: no incumbrance; \$150
cach, payable \$5 per mouth; old price, \$350 per lot. Save
your eigar-monay, and buy one. MATSON MILL, 97
Washington st.

WHO WANTS A HOUSE AND LOT FOR NOTHthe beautiful village of Winnelts is yours on payment of
a moderate rent for a low meets is yours on payment of
KEDZIK, 120 Randolphest., Room R. KEDZIK, 120 Randolphest., Room R.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-IN CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA, 190 acres desirable farming land; title perfect. Only 35 per sere. GRORGE V. BYRD, 155 LaSsile-st., Room 13. POR SALE \$120, CASH WILL BUY 220 ACRES of choice farming land near Omaha, Neb., near railread station. Address # 94, Tribune office. FOR SALE—ARKANSAS LANDS—TAXES PAID, abstracts and information furnished by J. H. BAR-TON, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED-FOR A CUSTOMER, A GOOD RES dense north of Twenty-sixth-st. and saxt of Wabas av., worth about \$10,000, or a residence lot. B. V. THOMAS & CO., 18 [145316.15] W ANTED-OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS, OR vacant lots, who feel that they can offer inducements to buyers are requested to call we have parties desirous te purchase. H. OSBORN & SON, 18 1a-Salle-st. WANTED SMALL FARM, WOODLAND, LARGE Wanter and truits, water, rich soil; Southern Himoss Indians, or Texas perferred. State particulars, and lowest price for each. Address H A Tribune office. WANTED-A FARM WITH VINE BUILDING fruit, etc., close to station, within to miles of Coago. Address E E, Tribune office.

TO REST-HOUSES. TO RENT-FOR THE CENTENNIAL SEASON—hadaems country seal. Purceished. Twenty mi utes' ride from Philadelphis on W. C. & P. R. R., near glation. Situation high. For particulars address Box Garreststord P.-O., Delaware County, Pa. Garrettford P.-O., Delauge County, Pa.

TO RENT-HOUSE, AID ALL OR PART OF FUB
infure for sale. Call at No. 12 Twenty-ninth-st.
somer Michiganav.

TO RENT-A DESIRABLE, WELL-LOCATED COT
tage on South Parkav, near Thirtieth-st., furnishe
or unfurnished. Apply st Soon S. No. 14 Dearbornes

TO RENT-THESE NEW AND ELEGANT STONE
frost residences on Indianavav., just north of Eigh
teenth-st., steam heating same, and everything con
plete. B. W. THOMAS 2 OU., 12 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE American House, by the day or month, \$1 per day; restaurant attached. Il man Monroest. Apply at TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board. Kingsbury Block, Kandolph-at., sear Clark. Apoly at Room M. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FLOM \$2 TO \$5 TO RENT - WELL FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS.

1 Side of per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, if Bourth at, two blocks south Post-Office.

TO RENT - A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room with closet, saitable for two gents, also large hall bed-room. Both rooms on amas sloor. Inquire at 25 lithous-st. between State and Dearborn sts. TO RENT-FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS, \$1.50 Canal-sis.

TO RENT -- STORES OFFICES. &c TO RENT-AN ELEGANT GROCKRY STORE, corner of Western av. and Harrard at. an old stand best in the city. Inquire of G. OADWELL, SW Western av. TO RENT—A GOOD CHANCE—MY STORE. ECON
I in Minerva Block, best in the city, will soon be vacant
and fer reat. Dry goods, electing, drugs, shoes, jewelly,
greferred. Rent very moderate. Address. jewelly,
SCHEODER, Bloomington, Ill.

41 Clark-st. Room II.

MiscellaneousTO RENT-BRICKYARD IN GOOD LOCALITY.

Applicant must invest from \$200 to \$500 in the business. Address W. B. HENNING, Box 34, Waterloo, Ind. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-IMMEDIATELY, FOR A first-class tenant, for two years, a house of not less than 10 rooms, west of Morgan-st., south of Randolphyst., east of Ashland-sv., and north of Jackson-st. Apply to 2. O. Ool 26 3 OO., 14 Dearborn-st. MY ANTED-TO MENT — A WELL-FURNISHED V house of about 10 rooms, cast of State-et. and nonth of Twenty-fourth-et., by gentleman and wife without children. Would want possessine by the ist of Aprils and the state of MISCELLANEOUS.

LL CASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st. BRUSHRS OF ALL KINDS, PAINTS, VARNISH whitewash, horse, serab, etc., at wholeanle at lowes prices by A. T. GILLETT, 85 Lake-st.

BRUSHES-OF ALL KINDS, PAINTS, VARN whitewash, borses, serub, sie., at wholesale at 1 prices by A. T. GILLETT, S. Lake-st.

CLOSING OUT.

THE LARGEST STOCK OP.

LADIES' FINE FURS IN THE CITY.

MARTIN'S, NO. 154 STATE STREET.

PRICES BELOW COST.

Handsome French seel, Ivax or marten must and the street of the s

CE-ANY PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE A cargo of say 500 tons of clear in-inch he will please advess, with offer, 6 cf. Tribune office.

MARBLE MANTELS WANTED: WILL PAY IN first secured real-estate paper. Call at 177 Madison-st., Room 4. A. T. GILLETT, 85 Lakt-si.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, STOREfixtures, and general merchandise in fire-proof warehouse. 180 W. Monros-st. Money advanced on easy terms.

WANTED — MANUFACTURES ON ROYALETY
for a strictly first-class article in machinery: a
rigid investigation by the right parties invited. We have
a margin of 300 per cent on manufacturing price. Call
on and examine. or send for circular to GEORGE L.
STRONG, Sherman House, Chicago.

JOLINE — LADIES, HAVE YOU TRIED ZOLINE,
the last best gift of seience to your say? Used in all
principal hotels and laundries. Ask your grocer for Zoline. STONE & CU., ISI Lakt-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST—A GENT'S GOLD RING WITH ONYX SETting. Will reward liberally if returned to J C, 75
Michigap-st.

JOST—ON CLINTON-ST., THURSDAY EVENING.
Liput dark, a big Newfoundland dog, about 1 year old; had a leather strap with an iron ring on around had a leather strap with an iron ring on around had a leather strap with an iron ring on around had a leather strap with an iron ring on around had a leather strap with an iron ring on around had a leather strap with an iron ring on around had a leather strap with a leather of the latest PERSONAL PERSONAL-IF C. O. EDWARDS WILL CALL AT

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE May charge of molding machines. GOSS & PHILLIPS, Mrs. to., West Twenty-second-st. corray Fisk.

WANTED-A MAN : TO! MAKE AND FINISH plane steels by the pisce. Address Box 868, Rockford, Ill. WANTED-A CABRIAGE-PAINTER. APPLY AT 113 State-st., up-stairs, at 11 o'clock a. m. WANTED-A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF MA-chines at New England Mills, 25 South Twantieth-st. GUSTERF & CO.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-S RAILROAD LABORERS FOR track coairing in limots. Free lare. ANDREW

G. BING 4 00., 17 North Clark-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY 30 RAILROAD LA-borsers; free fare; call early. R. F. CHRISTIAN, ldl South Water-st., Ecom 1.

WANTED—A COUNTY SET OF SELL THE NEW HANTED—A COUNTY SET OF SELL THE NEW AND SET OF SELL THE NEW AND SELL THE 130 Sisteres.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR TO SECURE ADTERMENTS for a monthly paper. Liberal commission allowed. Address with reference, P. 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SECOND FLOOR OR A dry basement, suitable for a light manufacturing particulars; not to succeed \$30 per month. Address K 74, tribune office. Tribuse office.

WANTED—WILL GIVE LIBERAL SALARY TO young man who can loan \$300 to employer. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—3D PER WEEK CAN BE MADN by smart man with our goods; \$1 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$1 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$2 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$2 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$2 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$2 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$2 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$2 sample sent free for stamp. Those with our goods; \$2 sample sent free for stamp. The sample free for sample for sample

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN.
st., near Sophia 4.
WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN.
st., near Sophia 4. WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO GEN WANTED-FOR A SMALL PRIVATE PAMILY, A good cook, washer, and ironer. Must have reference. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 356 East Chicago-av. wanted-a smart, active girl to do gen.

Wanted-a smart, active girl to bo gen.

Pal housework. Apply at 14 Silver-st., between YT eral housework. Apply at 14 Silver-et., between Harrison and Gurley.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Call, to-day or Sunday, at 384 West Taylor-et. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINA vian girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at 80s Wacsan-ay.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND girl. Come Saturday, prepared to work. No Irish need apply. Call at No. 90 Warren-ay. W ANTED AT 883 MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER Twenty-fourth-st., a good German or Norwegian girl-to do general housework. Call Saturday forencon. No

WANTED SEAMSTRESS TO WORK ON LINEN and alpaca coats. 182 West Chicago-av., in roar. V ANTED-HANDS ON LADIES' UNDERWEAR, and to take their pay in first-class seving-machines. IRA D. OWEN & OO., 212 East Madison-et. WANTED-A WET NURSE, CALL AT DR. R. N. FOSTER'S, 481 West Madison-st., as soon as pos

WANTED-SEVERAL LADIES OF GOOD AD dress to engage in a pleasant and profitable busi-ness. Call or address, with stamp, A. W. LOCKE, Room 23, No. 75 Madison-8. Take elevator. WANTED - LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn telegraphy; tuition \$5 a month; use of instrument free; day and evening class. '6 Van Busen-st.

WANTED - A FEW INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMENT AND STATEMENT OF THE STATEMEN

A. A. A. - 85,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 88 East

property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 88 East Washington st.

A. - RIGHT PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN A sums of \$5,000 and upwards on improved city property. R. W. HYMAN, JH., & CO., Room II, 185 La. Salle-st.

A NACTRESS, WHO HAS AN ORGANIZED COMpany, will give Treasure \$25 per week for loan of
\$500. 269 West Washington-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Eastedoph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1.000 AND UPwards, on long or short time, on real estate or collatoral security. B. W. TROMAS & CO., 129 LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN-850 AND UPWARDS; THREE, sir, or nine months; or time loans from one to five years, at 8, 2, and 10 per cent and small commissions. Fromptases our specialty. LEVI WING 60, 57 Dearborn-st.

MUNEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT FOR FIVE Posts on farms or business blocks outside of Gook Country as sums of \$2,000 and over. E. SANFORD, Solicitor, Morris, Grandy Gounty, III. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM \$500 TO \$22,000 on Obiogo real estate. ADOLPH LORE & BROTHER, 129 and 331 LaSalle-su MONEY TO LOAN-AT THE UNION TRUST Company, on city improved property, at 8 to 10 per WANTED-\$2.000 OF GOOD SECURED PAPER, or less. Apply to J. USTON, 20 East Madison-st., Room i.

8 9, AND 10 PER CENT MONEY IN HAND TO
loan on real seate in sums to sail. Morigage notes
bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Accomi.

\$500 - \$300 - \$1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR ING Washington of Park property. TURNER & BOND. M2 Washington-st.

\$2.000-\$1,500-\$1,200 TO LOAN ON CHUAGO Pollogical Pollogic \$100.000 HERE IN BANK TO LOAN ON THE BUSINESS MEN'S UNION.

PARTNERS WANTED: PARTNERS WANTED:

DARTNER WANTED IN THE COMMISSION BUSliness by a firm well established and doing a sade,
profitable, and increasing business: \$3,00 to \$4,000 and and
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FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, USED FROM
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CHICKERING PIANOS-THE BEST IN THE world. Double-bearing arrante applied to every string, producing the tweetest tone even heard. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSEC, 27 van Buren-st.

LEGANTLY CARVED ROSSWOOD 75-OCTAVE plano; bull, ries tone; cost \$700 short time ago; a remarkably sine instrument, with all recent improvements, and equal to new. Price, the list weeten improvements, and equal to new. Price, the list weeten improvements, and equal to new. Price, the list weeten improvements, and equal to new. Price, the list weeten in the product of the price of the product of the price of the product of the price of the pri One I-octave Gilbert piano. \$125.

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Ten 7-octave pianos, handsomely carved cases, which have been rented but a few mouths; prices from \$175 to

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soon. W. S. GRAT, Freepurt, III. soon. W. S. GRAY, Freeport, III.

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ing to make money you can be so with a small capital.
Control your contry on the sale of Richardson clothese
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A THE NORTHWESTERN TATERSALIA, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 9 Monroest, corner Mohjean-ev., tretters, work-houses, new and second-hand dispersed. Carriages top and open buggles, pheetons, read wagons, robes, whips, etc., for mis at anction prices.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar." Afternoon and HOOLET'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between lark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels. After

ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn street,

WOOD'S MUSEUM-Monroe street, between Deavrn and State, "Little Barefoot," Afternoon an SOCIETY MEETINGS

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 200, A. F. & A. M .-

irce-st.—Regular communication this (Sat-ling, at 7:30 o'clock, for installation of offi-rk. J. B. DUNLOP, Secretary. DR. ABORN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO ENJOYS national reputation for his extraordinary success in the treatment of Catarth, Asthma, Bronchitis, and onsumption, can be consulted at the Grand Pacine forel, Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 15 and 16.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 12, 1876

WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex change yesterday closed at 881.

The Washington man who holds the ele ments in his hands predicts a continuance of the yesterday's springlike weather.

The Senate yesterday passed the Centennial ons provided in the House amend ments, which require the repayment of the money out of the profits of the show.

The daring and skillful cracksman who nade a levy of \$21,500 on the New London, Conn. National Bank of Commerce las Tuesday night turns out to be one of the tellers of the bank, who has made a confes sion and restored the stolen fur

The Diplomatic and Consular appropri tion bill, as passed by the House yester makes a reduction of \$470,000 from last year's appropriation, -- an expensive and vexure of economy in case the Senate should concur in the bill, which is extremely

Another dangerous member of the community has been placed where he will do the ost good and the least harm. NELSON DRIGGS, the gray-haired counterfeiter who age is somewhere from 60 to 75, has been tenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$5,000.

A stubborn example of filibustering was instituted by the Democrats of the Lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature, yester ing of the holding member would oust a Democrat and admit a Republican. At, midnight the dead-look had lasted thirteen. hours, and a majority of the me mxions to have some more.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lifted uphis voice at the Plymouth Church meeting last might, and had a word or two to say about Bown. Familiar words they were which have been heard many a time and oft in and about Brooklyn-among them the well-worn expressions, "Slanderer and Liar," which make charming companionpieces to "Adulterer, Perjurer, and Hypo-crite." The gallery is interesting, but the

No surprise will be experienced in Chicago at the announcement that Ald. CULLERTON and HILDERTH, ex-Gaugers, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court. The only wonder will be that the indictments have been draved so long. Having in mind the part tuese two thies have borne in a'll the corrupt jobs summated by the Ring in the Common Council, no one will my rvel that their pect liar talents found profitable exercise when in the Government service) as Gaugers.

Recent occurrences in connection with the effort to inaugurate a successful campaign against the California Whisky Ring, as detailed by a correspondent at San Francisco tes that distance, lends protection to th the Government west of the Rocky Mountains. The tremendous energy which has ced such results at the great whiskyits intensity and force in transmis the continent. Some new method of shir ment and delivery will have to be devised be fore the heavy invoice containing "Let no guilty man 'scape" can be laid down in good order on the Pacific Slope.

HAMBLISTON, the assassin-admiring clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means, could not stand up against the complete exposur of his infamous record, and his resigns It appears that a Chicago man with a fine record as a Union soldier was urgently sed for the position by such Illinois nocrats as Judge Caron, Craus H. Mc-CORMICK, and others, whose efforts were thwarted by a more potent and resistless in-fluence in behalf of the man who named his son for President Lincoln's murderer. It worth he worth while to ascertain who were longings and antecedents 'whose power over Mr. Morrison so far outweighed the earnest wishes of Judge CATON, Ar. McCornick, etc.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday. Mess pork was active and 20c per brl higher, closing at \$20.95 cash and ller Marc's. Lard was active and

nand and firm. Wheat was active and 11c ower, closing at \$1.032 for February, and \$1.02 for March. Corn was dull and 1@30 lower, closing at 41 @41 c cash and 41 c for March. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 31%c cash and 31%c for March. Rye was steady at 67c. Barley was more active and irregular, closing at 73c for February and 68c March. Hogs were in active demand, and averaged 5@10c higher, with sales at \$7.40@8.50. Cattle were in fair demand at Thursday's prices. Sheep were quiet and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in greenbacks at the

Gratifying results have quickly flowed from the vigorous warfare waged by the Board of Trade, the merchants and business men, and the press of Chicago against the unjust and rates from which the commercial interests the city have suffered so severely. The certainty that this warfare would assume a phase more aggressive and formidable was a prospect that certain of the pool lines no longer dared to face, and a conference was called of the representatives of the railways interested in the question of rates. This conference was largely attended, and its deliberations resulted in breaking up the pool combination, abolishing the unjust rates complained of, and the adoption of a new schedule which establishes equitable rates There is encouragement to believe that genuine and valuable victory has been achieved by the press and people of Chicago

Religion and politics were curiously con bined in Congress' yesterday. In the debate on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, Mr. HEWITT, a New York Democrat, who has opposed all the sweeping reductions proposed in the bill, was successful in saving the Co sulate at Beyroot, in Syria, the headquarter of American missionary labors in Turkey the seat of an American college supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and, as Mr. HEWITT showed, the only place in that country where American Chris could obtain protection against Mussulman outrage. His significant suggestion of the possibility that the abolition of the Beyroot Consulate would result in the loss of the Presbyterian vote by the Democratic party proved more effective with the Bourbo demagogues than any appeal in behalf of humanity or Christianity, and the Consulate estored and "the Presbyterian vote

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS PLAN OF SPECIE

indertaken the serious business of cooking up a financial policy which will be satisfac tory to all the factions of the "fierce Democracy." Mr. KERB, Mr. THURMAN, Mr. MOR-BISON, and Mr. PAYNE, representing the hardmoney faction, and Messrs. Bogy, Hon MAN, LANDERS, BLACKBURN, and other scrip-money representatives, have endeav-ored to stifle individual action and opinion, and compel the whole party o accept the Procrustean platform for the coming Presidential election. The caucus of Thursday night, while not taking any fina action on the subject, referred the matter to committee, which is to report a definite proposition at a future meeting. The general drift, however, of sentiment seemed to be i favor of the PAYNE compromise, which is already denounced by the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times, and which in sub-

1. The repeal of the so-called Resumption act of January, 1875.

2. The creation of a "gold sinking fund," or accumulation in the Treasury, to be held with a view to resumption.

* 3. Non-action in relation to the National adopted for the act of 1875. The law as it stands is inoperative, and cannot be executed without further legislation, and must either be repealed directly or substant/ally changed by an amendatory law. The third proposition is a postponement of a somewhat com-plicated question involving the constitutionality of repealing charters. The second proposition is, of course, the one including and defining the policy of the party.

We have discussed this subject of hoarding gold repeatedly, and have pointed out its waste of time, costliness, its disturbance of the money markets of the world, and its inevitable failure. In fact, all schemes to accomplish specie payments by hoarding vast sums of gold are mere expedients to avoid, postpone, and defeat resumption, and this true no matter how honestly intended such schemes may be by their proposers To carry out this scheme of hoarding enough gold to redeem \$370,000,000 of greenbacks. to be put aside. What shall this sum be Shall it be thirty millions, twenty millions, or ten millions? This gold can only be obtained by taxation, by the sale of bonds, or by diversion of the sinking fund. The amount of Treasury notes to be redeemed is \$370, 000,000. Accumulating \$30,000,000 a year, will require twelve years and a half; accumulating \$20,000,000 a year, will require eighteen and a half years; and to put away \$10,-000,000 a year, will require thirty-seven years in which to obtain emough gold to redeem the

notes in coin. We understand, of course, that the notes once redeemed are not to be put in circulation again, for if this were done the Government would be obliged to purchase from supply the wants of the foreign commerce of the arded in preference to silver simply bethis country, and to furnish the coin required cruse worth more. But, meanwhile, what is by importers to pay-duties, which sum would be impossible for the Government to purchase without incurring enormous loss. We as sume, then, that the Democratic greenback-

redemptionists propose to cancel and retire the legal-tenders as fast as redeemed. It is easy to count up the cost of this process of accumulating gold for purposes of re-sumption. Whether the gold be raised by taxation, or by the sale of boulds, or by suspension of the sinking fund, it will represen five per cent interest, either on the bonds given 'n exchange for it or the honds which might se bought with it, and the cost of accumulation will represent five per cent per annum on the amount hearded, whether the whole sum be raised in 'en, twenty, or thirty years. If ten millions be raised annually for thirty-seven years, the simple interest will represent the total co st of resumption. This es not include the interest on the gold while lying idle in the Treasury, which will have to be paid in the form of interest on the bonds sold in exclange or which might have

smount of gold hoarded each year may be, the loss of interest on the bonds issued in ex change for it, or which might be purchased will exceed the whole principal of the legal-tender currency. It is simply a proposition to borrow that much gold during a long serie of years with which to take up the legalenders. We do not believe the country tolerate such a business, and, if it be enacted by this Congress, the repeal of the act will be demanded and effected by the next Con-

Have these Democratic gentlemen consid red the effect of hoarding this vast amoun of gold, covering such a long period of time? Have they considered that other countries have an interest in the disposition of the gold coinage? The withdrawal of so much oin, and the arbitrary locking it up, would have an immediate effect upon the con and trade of all countries. It would at home revive the once intense activity of the gold room. The currency would probably depre ciate for a number of years largely, and he fluctuations would be as rapid and as vio lent as they were in the days of speculatio

in Wall street. The scheme itself would break down. Congress could never resist the temptation to spend the accumulated gold after it reached sixty or a hundred millions. The demand that this money should be put on the market and the demand that it should not be would soon beget two parties, one interested in depreciating and the other in elevating the value of the greenbacks. The business of the country would be again plunged into fresh recertainties, and be as greatly demoralized as it has ever been in the past, and in the end there would be no resumption of specie payments.

Now, why cannot Congress prepare the way for specie resumption by the plain and rect mode of offering the people who hold e greenbacks the privilege of surrendering them and taking in exchange therefor Government bonds payable, say, thirty years hence, bearing 31 or 4 per cent interest, the ency, for all debts that may have been con tracted before a day to be named. Then we would have specie payments fixed, certain, at the day named, without any contraction of the currency, without any disturbance of the existing relations of debtors and creditors and an immediate restoration of the whole ousiness of the Government and the people without the least hardship, convulsion, or nterference with the equit'es of debtors of reditors. There can be reo resumption of specie payments without contraction and without a large addition to the indebtedness of the people, except by fixing a date when or new debts, and by leaving the currency intact in volume for the payment of all prior debts, and to this conclusion Congress must

SILVER AND THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY One of the most conspicuous blunders of the Specie-Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, is illustrated by the special report made to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury to show the actual amount of cash in the United States Treesury. This act authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury (1) to cause to be bought, coined, and issued silver for the re-lemption of the fractional currency, and (2) to dispose of United States bonds at par in gold and use the proceeds thereof for the purposes specified in the act. The Secretary reports that, under this act, he has sold 5 per cent bonds amounting to, interest included, \$15,795,855. The silver purchased by the Government, in compliance with the Resumption act, has been paid for out of the sale of these bonds though the Washington a scounts of the Treas ury statement fail to specify just the amount that has been devoted to the purchase of silwill assume for the argument that the proceeds of \$15,000,000 of bonds have been invested on silver, to be used in taking up fractional currency whenever he ventures upon the experiment. The Government bonded debt has been increased \$15,000,000 and the annual interest \$750. 000, simply for the purpose of accumulating silver in the Treasury for the purpose of ultimately redeeming fractional currency. In other words, the bonded ar d interest-bearing debt has been increased to that amount with out in the least bettering the condition of the fractional currency. In the nature of things it will be simply impossible to improve the fractional currency by increasing the bonded debt to purchase silver under the provisions of the Resumption act, for the simple and natural reason that the silver will not circulate in preferance to fractional currency so long as it is worth more than the little shin. plasters. The relative values of silver and fractional carrency now are about as follows,

estimated on the standard of gold: into c'aculation as changenis either by a depreciration of its value below that of greenbacks, or by the appreciation of green above the value of silver, and it is not in the po wer of the Secretary to'do either. Thus if silver were worth only 88 cents and greenbacks worth 89, the silver would come out through the brokers and bankers from Califlornia, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, and other silver-mining States; also from England, Germany, France, and Fiolland, and wherewer it is a "drng," and it would be puid out and circulated in preference to the greenbacks or fractionals, without any as sistance from the Government except to coin it for the owners. The latter would be to be gained by increasing the bonded debt and the interest account of the Government in a manner that does not relieve the present situation in the least? The Secretary is justified in his application of the law, and, indeed, powerless to place any construction upon it other than carrying out its provisions as he is required to do. The only way in which he can be released from the obligation to continue the short-sighted, absurd policy of the law is by the repeal of that portion of it requiring him to sell bonds for the accumulation of silver. This ought to be done in stantly, and accompanied with instructions to sell the silver he has accumulated and buy in bonds as far as the proceeds will go. The silver has depreciated since he purchased it, and the Government will make a considerable loss on it at the very best; but the sooner that part of the law shall be repealed the smaller the loss will be. To pursue the policy, as the Secretary will be obliged to do unless the law is repealed, the burden and the loss will be increased. The

tuting silver for fractional currency; the silver will come into use in abundance and be paid out in preference to greenbacks and fractional currency, which will be held back for the greater convertible value into gold or funding bonds worth more than silver. The public welfare, therefore, demands the instant repeal of the clause of the Resumption act requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to purchase silver to stop at once the increase of the bonded debt for an illusive and useless purpose.

END OF THE POTTER LAW. Wisconsin is sealed by the ordering of the VANCE bill to a third reading in the Lower House by the overwhelming vote of 67 to 31 in a House composed equally of Democrats and Republicans, which will insure the repealing bill passage through the Senate. This will dispose of the most arbitrary railroad legislation ever enacted in this country. It gave the State Commissioners absolute trol of the railroads, after making unfair classifications and unjust discriminations in rates, both freight and passenger, and then in case of non-compliance with the require ments of the law gave them the right of confiscation, and this popular tyranny has been indorsed by Supreme Court decisions The people who demanded the passage of this law, and were even fanatical in that demand, have now for two or three years had an op portunity to witness the effects of its opera no benefit to the State, but, on the other hand, has retarded its progress. They have found that it has not enriched either the farmers or the merchants, - in fact, that no one has profited by it. They found that freights have no been cheapened as they expected; that stockholders have been discouraged and railroads have been placed in a position where they could not pay dividends, or, sub stantially, have been bankrupted; that the law has depressed the value of products and stopped railroad building; that no new roads have been constructed, no steel rails have been substituted for iron, no improvement have been made; that thousands of mer formerly engaged in railroad extensions have been thrown out of work; and that foreign capital has been stopped from coming into the State. The politicians have been ready to repeal the law for some time, but were afraid of the Grangers, but at last the popular pressure has become so strong that this unjust law is now on its road to repeal. It has had a fair trial, and its results are painfully apparent. Its repeal will lift a load of the people of Wisconsin, and give railroad deents and extension and the general production of the State fresh and healthy im-

MURDER AND INSANITY. Mr. Landis, who indulged himself in a emporary fit of insanity to kill Mr. Carrute. who had been publishing some articles in a Vineland newspaper that were distasteful to him, has been duly acquitted on that score. The acquittal, however, was secured by system of compulsion. The jury which tried the case had been kept in close confine ment for more than four weeks, and stood ten for acquittal on the ground of insanity and two for conviction. The Judge ordered them back, refused to see them to give any additional instructions, and threatened to keep them on bread and water till they should come to an agreement. No wonder the weaker party gave in and consented against heir deliberate and mature convictions toa verdict of acquittal. If jurors are to be kept on bread and water, in close confinement and otherwise treated like criminals, it is no surprising that they are found willing to sacifice their own belief, ignore their oath, and subscribe to a verdict which is not in accord with their own conclusions. After Mr. LANDIS was thus acquitted, he was reman to jail under the following statute of New

In every case in which it shall be given in evidence In every case in which it shall be given in evidence mon the trial of any person charged with any crime or misdemeanor that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offense and he shall be acquitted, the jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offense, and to declare whether he was acquitted by them on the ground of such insanity; and if they should so find and declare, the Court because when the trial is had shall have sower to cribe. ore whom the trial is had shall have nower to or long as such person shall continue to be of unsound mind. If the kindred or friends of any person who may have been acquitted, as aforessid, on the ground of insanity shall give security in such amount as shall be satisfactory to the Court, with condition that such matic shall be restrained from the commission of an such lunatic and his delivery to his kindred or friends

It now remains only for Mr. LANDIS' friends to give such security as the Court may require for his keeping the peace in the future, or to call for a commission de lunatico inquirendo to determine whether he is in a fit condition to be restored to his friends and the enjoyment of personal freedom. Of course it will only be a few days till Mr. LANDIS will be as free as ever. Still it would be well for the commission sitting in his case to weigh the probability that Mr. Lands may be attacked with an insane notion at any time to take the law in his own hands and exterminate some more New Jersey editors. If they find that he is just as apt at any time n the future to take on another freak of murderous insanity as he was before he sent Mr. CARBUTH into Kingdom-Come, then we should say it is their duty to keep Mr. LANDIS in such confinement as will render his temporary fits of insanity harmless to the community. Human life is entitled to some little consideration, and this is about the

least that ought to be given it. We are glad to see that the counsel for FUCHS, the latest New York marderer, is going to take a new departure in the insanity plea. It is announced that he will abandon this plea altogether, and enter one of justifiable homicide, on the ground that Fucus discovered his wife in criminal intercourse with Simmons whom he killed, explaining simply that the subsequent cutting-up and barreling of Simmons' body was dictated by ignorant fear. This sort of defense will present the issue squarely to the jury whether a man having certain evidence of the criminality of life. He was a very voluminous writer, and his wife is justified in killing her paramour, without stopping to inquire what proportion of the actual guilt was the wife's. Whatever the result may be of this frank trial of the issue, there will at least be the merit of discarding a false plea of insanity, which is ounded on no recognized law of the emotions that does not apply to the other phases of human anger, and which has long since

ceased to deceive any one as to the real cause

ditional legislation on the subject of substi- den of the charges on third-class mail-matter, an item of \$300,000 for useless currency printing. This was occasioned by the fail ire to insert an exception concerning frac tional currency in providing that three separate impressions should be made in printing the Government money. This was in no ense necessary or desirable in the case of the fractional currency, but the neglect to except it and the failure to appropriate for it has led to a deficiency of \$300,000. In other words, the country has had to pay \$300,000 for legislative carelessness.

> The Secretary of the Treasury, in respons to an inquiry from Congress, reports items amounting in the aggregate to \$410,000 which are owed the United States Government by its Foreign Ministers, Consuls, Sec retaries of Legation, Consular Agents, and other attaches of the diplomatic service. A a sample of these debts, it may be mentioned that Mr. CRAMER owes Consul earning at Leipsic amounting to \$442, though it is four years since he left that Consulate; JOHN JAY, ex-Minister to Austria, is put down as owing over \$23,000 on account of the Vienna Exposition ; Gen. Sickles, ex-Minister to Spain, has an unsettled balance against him of \$7,800 : Mr. BANCROFT, the ex-Minister to Berlin, is in arrears, and so on to the large amount we have given above. It is probable that a large proportion of these nominal debts to the Government are to be traced to a failure to adjust accounts on the retirement from office and that they do not represent so much actual oney due the Government; but, at the ame time, the failure to settle the accounts shows a loose and careless system which ought to be corrected. If accounts are permitted to remain open for years after the retirement of the officers, then such a practice affords opportunities for defrauding the Govrnment by overdrawing pay, withholding fees, and otherwise appropriating money be-longing to the Government. It is likely that a portion of the \$410,000 arrears has been lost in this way, and an action of debt ought to be consmenced against every person in the diplomatic or consular service who has negected to settle his accounts.

Since the publication of JEFFERSON DAVIS' lefiant and insolent letter, the arch-traitor of the late Confederacy, as well as his apologist, BEN HILL of Georgia, are being down remorselessly to the facts of history from official documents both Union and Confederate. One of the points made by both these, and upon which they principally relied, was the assertion that the mortality of the Confederate prisoners in Union hand was in greater proportion than that of Union prisoners in Confederate prisons, or para lises, as HILL termed them. Mr. WARREN LEE Goss, the President of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors, has been examining this assertion, and produces some official figures which completely dispose of it. The total capture of soldiers and citizens by the Confederate forces was 188,145, and of these one-half were confined in prison. The number of deaths was 36,401, consequently the per cent of mortality in prisons was 38%, and of the entire captures about 19%. The number of captures by the Union forces was 476,169; actually confined, 327,570. The per cent of mortality in prison was 13}, and the per cent of mortality of the who number of captures 6, thus showing that the mortality in the Rebel prisons was three times as great as that in the Union prisons,

Mr. BEECHER having come out recently in the Christian Union and indignantly denied that that paper was ever engaged in the stock-jobbing business, as had been charged by an editorial adversary, and having asserted that in this redent of the New York Sun has hunted through the files of the Christian Union and finds the following blots:

Christian Union and the leading financial houses who are continuously advertising railroad bonds and other securities in the paper.

The publishers of the Christian Union have been strongly urged from various quarters during the past year to tender their services to their subscribers in the natice of adding them to invest money in fine class.

ties.

Parties wishing to invest money, to reinvest coupons or dividends, or to convert securities of one kind into others, may send the same to the Christian Union office, and their business will be promptly attended to without charge or expense to them.

At the recent meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association, held in New York, SETH GREEN, the Superintendent of the New York a very interesting paper, in which he expressed the opinion that all the depleted brook-front, streams in New York could be restored easily He also announced the interesting fact-that he has now 8,000,000 of whitefish spawn nearly to the hatching point, which will be placed in Lak Erie this season, which will completely restock lishment in Rochester they have 3,000,000 salmor tront, with which it is proposed to stock the small lakes in that State. Mr. ROOSEVELT, one of the State Fish Commissioners, also stated that in addition to stocking the rivers and lakes with shad, whitefish, and salmon trout, successf efforts have been made to propagate sturgeons by artificial hatching, so that there is a fair prospect now of plenty of "Albany beef."

Our ability to export cotton goods at present means a good deal. For the year ending June 3 our some weapon cover goods as present prices means a good deal. For the year ending June 30, 1875, for instance, our exports were 28,800,000 yards, at a value of \$4,071,000, a great fall in price from 1873, when it was 13,772,000 yards, and \$2,947,000. Ten years ago, it was almost nothing, but from 1850 to 1860 the export of cotton goods was active. We then had on the Atlantie scaboard a sound currency, we had a moderate tariff, we had low taxes, and we had an active merchant marine carrying freight at low rates over all the oceans.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

If the moderate tariff of 1857 could have been received after the War and had continued marine.

renewed after the War and had continued until twenty times as many cotton goods as we are. The balance of trade would be strongly in our favor, and there would be little difficulty in resuming specie paymenta. But an excessive tariff has prevented exportation of manufactures and

PIERRE SEBASTIEN TAURENTIE, Whose death was announced by cable a day or two ago, was a famous French publicist, who was born at Honga Jan, 21, 1793, the day on which Louis XVI. was beheaded. In 1814 he publicly professed his Royalist faith, and after the final overthrow of Napoleon was made Regent of the College of St. Sever. In 1816 he identified himself with the Ouotidienne, an ultra-loval journal, and for sixty years he has fought for the old regime. Early in his career he allied himself very closely with M. BERRYER, and the friendship lasted for produced many works devoted to the ancient schools of politics and religion.

The heavy rains of the last few days have been a "blessing in disguise" to Chicago. They have served to cleanse, purify, and dredge the Chicago River of tens of thousands of tons of deposits and accumulations which could only have been disposed of otherwise at the cost of \$200,000 or disposed of otherwise at the cost of exported or \$300,000 worth of dredging. The experience of Chicago is that, when a spring passes without something of a flood, the navigation of the river becomes bad in spite of the increased expendiself-normal solution and the loss will be increased. The principle that the poorer currency always of the killing and the real excuse for acquittal.

Something of a flood, the navigation of the river drives the better currency out of circulation applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly by the addition of a like sum until the end, and in the aggregate far exceeding the ending the ending that the poorer currency out of circulation applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly by the addition of a like sum until the end, and in the aggregate far exceeding the ending the ending that the close of the last Congress, something of a flood, the navigation of the river drives the better currency out of circulation applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly by the addition of a like sum until the end, and in the aggregate far exceeding the ending the ending that the luminous content of dredging and careless legthree or account the proper currency out of circulation applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly the addition of a like sum until the end, and in the aggregate far exceeding the ending the end of the killing and the real excuse for acquittal.

It is eass that the hurried and careless legtiles to the fractional shimplasters and slightly the addition of the five increased expendition applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly the addition of the increased expendition applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly the end careless legtiles that the hurried and careless legtiles that the hurried and careless legtiles the time, cost the country, besides the burtion of the river, and the real excuse for acquittal.

The principle that the poorer currency out of circulation applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly the addition of the river applies to the real cause of the killing and the real excuse for acquittal.

The principle that the poorer currency out of circulation applies to the fractional shimplasters and slightly the addition of the river ap

still at the same time. The heavy rain-fall of two or three days of this week was large enough to wash out both branches of the river, deeper the channel under the bridges and also at the the mud and filth far into the lake, where it estimable, and those who have lived where the Branch have reached them will think that their dvantage is fully equal to that of the ship wners. Finally, the whole city has reason to be hankful, as the saving of the public money i lredging will be large.

REAB-ADMIRAL STRINGRAM. SILAS HOBTON STRINGHAM, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, whose death was announced a day or two ago, was born in Middle-town, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1798, and in his 12th year was appointed midshipman. His first ser-vice was on the frigate President in 1812, and in his service he took part in the action with the British ship Belvidere. He then served a year on the Guerriere. In 1815 he was on the Spark, and took part in the Algerine captures. In 182 ne was assigned to the Hornet as Executive er, and in 1822 was ordered in the sam spacity to the Cyane. From this time until ard. In 1831 he was ordered to the Fall In 1836 he commanded the sloop-of-war John address, in 1841 the frigate Independent, and in 1845-'46 was commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. During the Mexican War he commanded an Juan de Uiloa. From 1852 to 1855 he con then was stationed at the Charlestown anded the North Atlantic Squadron, from which he was relieved at his own request in the latter part of the year. He was commissione as Rear Admiral in 1862 and placed on the re Fred list. From 1864 to 1866 he was stati at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, and was Por dmiral of New York from 1869 to 1872, this beng the last official duty of his long and usefu

VICTOR M. RANDOLPH, formerly a Comm the United States Navy, died at Blou Springs, Ala., on the 28th ult., in his 80th year. During the War of the Rebellion he was at to the Adjutant-General's Departme of the Confederate Navy, and was at one time BYRON D. BALL, of Grand Rapids, Mich., died

on Friday last. He graduated in the first class of the Ann Arbor Law School, was Prosecuting sented that county in the State Senate in 1871 was President of the Republican State Convention in the same year, and was elected Attorney eneral in 1872.

The death is also announced of George En WARD ARUNDELL MONCETON ABUNDELL, Visc of Galway, who represented East Bedford in the House of Commons many years; of Herr RUTHI-MANN, Professor of Jurisprudence at Zurich; of the distinguished Italian painter, ENRICO POL-ASTRISI; of Count Konyy, the Director of the Russian Imperial Library; of J. B. ZWECKER, CHAILLU, SPEKE and GRANT, VAMBERY, STANLEY Sir SAMUEL BAKER, and WINWOOD READE, a pers; and of Gen, FRANCIS G. HAMLEY, of the

PERSONAL

The Washington gossips say that Mr. Blais losing his beauty. He is growing fat. What you want more than any franchise, sai Lamar to a female suffragist, is a husband and

Butler's successor in Congress, a party of the name of Thompson, is said to be the best story-teller in Washingtor. We are glad to learn from an exchange that

Mrs. Sarah Norton's play, "Against the Tide, has no reference to the pull-back skirts. The fortune left by the late Sir Anchon

ling. This fortune exceeds that of the late Mr. Brassey, who has hitherto been regarded as the argest of the millionaires, by £4,000,000. Stenhen V. White Mr. Bowen's soonser, is ned as a native by Otterville, Jersey County,

Ill. The Otterville people rather hold over all the rest of the county in consequence of the honor which Mr. White has reflected upon them. Col. Mapleson, the operatio manager, is the derives a considerable income. It opens and shuts like an umbrella, and has been found so aseful that a royalty of £2 has been granted him

on every tent sold. unnecessary alarm by their solemn statements that Mr. Moncure D. Conway sailed for Europe last Saturday. Mr. Conway lectured in Indianecture again next Sunday night.

The Brooklyn Argus has learned that one of the greatest obstacles that Spain has to content with is the fact that King Alfonso is not married This seriously affects recruiting for the army, a men do not like to leave their families and go o the front while Alfonso remains unh

Victor Hugo expressed his admiration for Lamartine by subscribing \$60 toward a statue to him, and accompanied the subscription with the following note: "France saw in 1820 a great poet appear, and in 1848 a great citizen. This poet, this citizen, this great man, was Lamartine. subscribe for his statue,' The Goodsell "boys" have put another

feather in their caps by their publication of an illustrated supplement, the day after the recent big fire in New York, giving faithful represent tions of scenes at the fire. Several morning papers in New York refer to the enterprise he Graphic in terms of high praise. David Dudley Field and Whitelaw Reid are

still venting their private spites,—the one using a court of justice and his privilege as a counsel, and the other a great newspaper and his privilege as an editor, for the purpose. Mr. Reid finds it possible to say a great many unpleasant things of Mr. Field.

The Boston Globe has a cartoon representing the reception of Winslow in Rotterdam. Mr. Winslow is greeted by our old friend of the magnificent abdomen and diamond-studded shirt-front, Boss Tweed. Winslow carries a valise labeled: "Surplus of Boston banks, \$200,000." In the background is a modest office, over the door of which appears the sign: "Tweed & Winslow, Bankers." Another sign reads: "Notes Bought, Sold, Forged, etc."

Mr. Parton's naw wife Miss Ellen Eldridge. The Boston Globe has a cartoon representing

Mr. Parton's new wife, Miss Ellen Eldridge, Mr. Parton's new wife, Miss Ellen Eldridge, must be in the neighborhood of 40 years of age. He married "Fanny Fern" twenty years ago, and Mr. Eldridge had then been ten years dead. Between the Eldridge and the Parton marriage, "Fanny Fern" was united to Mr. S. P. Farrington a marchant than of Batton and more expenses. ton, a merchant then of Boston, and more re-cently of Chicage; but this union was of short duration. When Miss Eldridge entered the Parton household she was a very young girl. Her elder sister married Mortimer Thomson, and died a year afterwards, leaving an infant daughter. Since the death of Mrs. Parton, Mr. Parton and Miss Eldridge have taken charge of this child; and their marriage now enables this child; and their marriage now enables them to units more compately in earing for her. Mr. Parfon is now 54 years of age. When he married "Fanny Fern." he was 34 and she 45.

married "Famp Fern" he was 34 and she 45.

ROTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—M. L. Sullivant, Burr Oaks; D. C.
Poole, U. S. Army; G. V. Smook, Dubuque; L. N.
Sammels, New York; C. C. Fuller, St. Louis; C. B.
Smith, A. T. & S. F. A. R., Kanse; A. T. Spotswood,
St. Louis; T. B. C. Jamphall, St. Faul; E. S. Craw,
Michigan; J. D. Ca dy, Pittsburg; G. R. Thacher,
Albany; W. H. Williams, Rev York; T. A. Luvis, Indianapolis... Grave Perfect M. Weston, New
burg, N. Y.; E. M. Mille, Poleswills, O.;
Mar Hoffweimer, Chesinast; Cal. Den Rusinger,
R. Fittsburg; W. B. Bon. Rugme Cantald, Agrees;
In a body.

the Hon. S. Barnard, New York; A. E. Harger, Oconomovo (Wis.) Times; G. O. Stevens, Boston; Ool. G. R. Finch, St. Paul; D. M. Taylor, U. S. A.; Col. J. H. L. Moore, Green Bay; Maj. F. F. Keith, Terre Hauts: Col. J. M. McKinney, Cleveland... Tremon: House, H. H. Marmaduke, St. Louis; C. B. Booth, New York; S. B. Hicks, New Haven; S. H. Peaks, St. Louis; F. B. Robinson, London, Eng.; the Hon. A. A. Jeckson, London, Eng.; the Hon. A. A. Jeckson, London, Eng.; the Hon. A. A. Jeckson, London, Fort Madison, Iowa; E. W. Cary, Milwaukee; D. J. Edwards, Boston; S. R. Craig and son, Fort Madison, Iowa; E. W. L. Bice, Aurora; T. A. Lewis, Budianapolis; S. Adams, Baltimore; O. T. A. Lewis, Indianapolis; S. Adams, Baltimore; ..., Sherman House—Col. C. A. Bouton, New York; J. W. Lovell, Boston; Prof. H. M. Alexander and H. N. Brown, New York; the Hon. R. C. Grant, Galesburg; Alfred Roberts, Philadelphis; Col. David Rankin, Bellaire, O.; A. Churchill, F. G. Sampson, and the Hon. P. J. Tormey, Boston; G. Germain, Akron; Martin Ward, Canandaigus, N.T. Gardner House—E. S. Hall, Baltimore; Johnson Bigslow, New York; A. Guild and wife, Aurors; I. B. H. men, North Manchester, Ind.; A. Mosford and wife, New York; J. F. Slaughter, Virginis; J. Hendesse and J. Eidgeway, Pallman Palace Car Company.

The Boston Advertiser is preserving a comiss ent record as an anti-Pinchback paper. It re-gards him as an unworthy person and his claim

The New York Tribune, having made out its mon the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to accept the resignation of Han ton pere. The Springfield Republican this

that the Republican people are in favor of Bris-tow for the next Presidency, while the Republican politicians are running Blaine, Morton, Cent-Fred Douglass told a reporter in Indianapoli

Ind., a few days ago, that he thought that if the Republican Convention should be held within two months Senator Morton would be the Republican candidate for President.

The Morgan who recently attempted to obtain ontrol of the New York Times, and who still owns forty shares of the stock, is not ex-Go E. D. Morgan, but Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora. The latter gentleman is a partisan of Conkling. and the former is unfriendly to the Senstor though a sometime rival.

There is already much excitement in Iowa is view of the approaching election. The Hon.
Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State, has an
nounced himself as a candidate for re-election, and the present Treasurer of State. Capt. Christy, has declared his intention of returning to private life. George W. Bemis, of Buchanas County, is a candidate for the latter office.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, who declined a rewood, has been urged to accept an appointment to the Supreme Bench of the State. As the salary is about enough to keep a frisky young His law-practice in the State will probably bring

Perhaps it is only a joke, but they do say the Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Windham County and Plymouth Church, is a likely candidate for the late Henry Starkweather's seat in Congress. Bowen, it is well known, has a residence in Com necticut. Having defined his position on North-ern Pacific and the Beecher scandal, he may have what the speakers at town meetings call

The reporter of the San Francisco Chronick who recently had an encounter with an honorable Senator, has been denied the privileges of the Chamber. He manages to obtain news, all the same, and the *Chronicle* prints it under the caption, "From our expelled reporter." The Sentor, Wilcox by name, who attacked the reporter, has been indicted for assault with intent to kill. The Chronicle is attacking the Senate in detail, showing up the "records" of members, and pronouncing the body as a whole the most dis-Legislature will be similar to that of Illinois with "the worst Legislature," last year.

The Springfield Republican says:

The Pennsylvania authorities have been following up the "Molly Maguirs" murderers with commendable sealst Mauch Chunk, and have procured the conviction of one and the arrest of a large number of others. In fact, the lightning has struck, Whisky-Ring fashion, except that with the coal-miners it is a question of life and death. We trust justice will go straight to the mark in these cases, and then there remains another grave duty to perform. How happens it that a large district of the great and good State of William Penn has descended to a stage of heathendom, such as isn't to be found scarcely in England?

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Additional Particulars of His Death
—Public Feeling.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 11.—The main facts connected with the sad death of Reverdy Johnson in the grounds attached to the Executive Mansion, as made known last night, are not changed by the developments this morning. His death was so sudden and unexpected, after his appearance in the Senate Library and about the State-House yesterday while the Legislature was in session, in apparently full health, that the community has not yet recovered from the shock. Dr. Lewis H. Stein, State Senator from Frederick County, a distinguished physician, and Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Commission in the Army of the Potomac during the War, who examined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of his death: Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal, or, being seized with vertigo, or ing along by the northerly side of the Executive Mansion, at each step his body gaining addi-Mansion, at each step his body gaining additional momentum, so that having reached the door leading into the basement he swayed around to the south, and fell, his head striking against the sharp corner of the granite base of the house, which gave the first wound on the head. Reaching the pavement of the rough cobble stones, a second wound was received in front of the first. At this instant, probably, the bones of the noise were fractured, and one joint of the second finger of his right hand was dislocated. Whether his subsequent struggles may account for the abrasions on his knees and the fingers of his left hand, cannot be positively asserted. The wounds in the scalp were accompanied with fractures of the external bones of the eranium and the base of his skull, also, with the probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base.

and the base of his skull, also, with the proseble rupture of some of the arteries at the base. Death must have resulted instantly.

Mr. Gwynne, the Attorney-General of the State, and a son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack, lasting three hours, while attending a trial in South Carolina, several years ago.

se he had a similar attack, lasting three hours, while attending a trial in South Carolina, several years ago.

When the General Assembly met to-day, it was informed, by a communication from Gov. Carroll, of the death of Mr. Johnson, and both Houses at once adjourned, and will assemble in the hall of the House at 3 o'clock, and then go to the Executive Mansion and escort the remans to the depot, where they will be taken to Baltimore in a special car. The Governor said, in his communication, that Mr. Johnson died from an unaccountable and unwitnessed accident.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The flags on the Department of Justice Building were at helimast to-day in respect to the memory of the late Reverdy Johnson.

Baltimore, Feb. 11.—The remains of Reverdy Johnson were escorted from the Executive Mansion at Annapolis this afternoon by Gov. Caproll, both Houses of the Legislature, members of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Admiral Rodgers and Commander Terry, of the Naval School; the President, Faculty, and students of St. John's College; members of the bar and cutizens of Annapolis, all on foot to the depot, where they were placed in a special car and brought to this city, accompanied by relatives and freeds.

The funeral takes place Sunday afternoom from his late residence, No. 118 Park avenua. Interment at the Greenmount Cemetery.

The Cuty Council convened in extra session this evening, Mayor Labrobe presiding. Eulegies were delivered and resolutions adopted expressing a deep sense of the lose that pervades

WASHINGTON

The Democracy Deem It Ne sary to Adopt a Financial Policy.

With This End in View T Appoint a Mixed Com mittee.

Another Demonstration of Force of Public Sentiment.

Hambleton, the Admirer of Booth, Resigns His Clerk-

Incidents of the Passage of

Diplomatic Bill in the

Grievances of His Race.

House. Bruce, of Mississippi, Recoun

The Senate Passes the Cente Bill as Amended by the House.

Congressional Gossip---Complain There is No Money to Be Made.

FINANCE. rency element in the Democ caucus last night than a week ago. Thurman's speech apparently waked members of his party to a sense of the and responsibilities with which they rounded. He boldly denounced the mode sies of so-called Democrats, and as ne deemed it impolitie and injuries for the country of specie payments of the creation party in favor of resembled be unequivocal. The leaders Democratic party are unquestionably at the drift of the currency controvers;

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of inflation. Smith Ely, 97, 11.
New York representative of the Committee THE COMMITTEE TO FIX THE THING. THE COLORITY RE TO FIX THE THING. The following are believed to be the C tee that Lamar will appoint to frame the J bill as suggested by the Democratic of Morrison of Illinois, Payne of Ohio, Ely Luriana, Right of Ten Morrison of Louisana, Bright of Ter Holman of Indiana, and two inflationis selected by the last two, the nine membe House of Representatives to be selected promise. The Sentions are to be Tr Bayard, and Bogy.

[To the Associated Price.]

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[To the Associated Fries.]

DEMOCRATIO UNITY.

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United States as security for circulati
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of a sinking fund for the purchase or pe
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their report to the adjourned mesti
eanous Thursday next.

HAMBLETON'S CRIME. Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The to doubt that Hambleton named (wilkes Booth, and that to that infart added the additional dishonor of denyi been forced to accept Hambieton by a fluence which he did not feel at libert stand. Joseph B. Chandler, of Chicag Union soldier, but Morrison, it is understood, was requested to Hambleton by persons whose request have been law. This appointment was made by Morrison in ignorance of He second. It is not known what Morrison to the second.

made by Morrison in ignorance of He secord. It is not known what Morriso now that the facts are known. Son Democratio members of the Comm greatly annoyed at the publication of ton's disloyalty. He was long an inmularization and the War Department.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Washington Tribune, the only, I daily in the city, has this to say in Hambleton, Clerk of the Ways and Make a friend and defender of Mr. Morriso wisher of the Democratic party whonever decomy, we join the New York Tribune in the removal of this admirer of assassing its retail thouse. Such beauty barbarism as bleton has been guilty of should not be foremer of spittoons in a bar-room. Occupresentative position as he does, his retail less the Democratic party 500,00 votes. Ithing as this would turn a national electicate the Chairman of the Ways and Make matthr shall not be allowed to rest until a tion in the case. We have only proofs, ascent them, that his clerk is guilty of charged.

[To the Associated Press.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHING Peb. 10, 1876,—Dr. J. P. Homoleton, (Ways and Means Committee-Dam Sin: so often make and so often denied by ye had named a son after the assassin of Marse until now wholly disbelieved. Beautiful Marse until now wholly disbelieved. Beautiful Marse until now wholly disbelieved.

Hon. S. Barnard, New York; A. E. Harger, Ocontowoc (Wis.) Times; B. O. Stevens, Boston; Col. G. Finch, St. Paul; D. M. Taylor, U. S. A.; Col. J. H. Moore, Green Bay; Maj. F. F. Keith, Terre Haute; L. J. M. McKinney, Cleveland... Tremont Hawles, B. Hicks, New Haven; S. H. Pesks, St. Louis; F. D. H. Marmaduke, St. Louis; C. B. Booth, New York; binson, London, Eng.; the Hon. A. A. Jackson, neaville: Maj. J. Garbarton, Kentucky: the Hon. J. Cary, Milwaukee; D. J. Edwards, Boston; S. H. dg and son, Fort Madison, Iowa; E. W. Rice, Aurora; T. A. Lewis, Indianapolis; Adams, Baltimore... Sherman House—Col. C. Aton, New York; J. W. Lovall, Boston; Prof. H. Sander and H. N. Brown, New York; the Hon. E. Grant, Galesburg; Alfred Roberts, Philadelphia; David Rankin, Bellaire, O.; A. Churchill, F. G.

The Boston Advertiser is preserving a consist a record as an anti-Pinchback paper. It re-rds him as an unworthy person and his claim

The New York Tribune, having made out its e of John Wilkes Booth Hambleton, calls on the Chairman of the Committee on Ways he Springfield Republican thinks it know

t the Republican people are in favor of Bris-for the next Presidency, while the Republic-politicians are running Blaine, Morton, Conk-g, and Hayes.

Fred Douglass told a reporter in Indianapolis, L., a few days ago, that he thought that if the publican Convention should be held within months Senator Morton would be the Re-blican candidate for President.

latter gentleman is a partisan of Conkling, the former is unfriendly to the Senator,

meed himself as a candidate for re-election, I the present Treasurer of State, Capt., fisty, has declared his intention of returning private life. George W. Bernis, of Buchanan anty, is a candidate for the latter office.

out has been urged to accept an appointment the Supreme Bench of the State. As the lary is about enough to keep a frisky young, chelor in gloves, the Senator has declined, is law-practice in the State will probably bring

Pacific and the Beecher scandal, he may have

"From our expelled reporter." The S. Wilcox by name, who attacked the report

REVERDY JOHNSON.

tional Particulars of His Death -Public Feeling.
APOLIS, Md., Feb. 11.—The main facts cted with the sad death of Reverdy John cted with the sad death of Reverdy Johnthe grounds attached to the Executive
on, as made known last night, are not
ad by the developments this morning,
ath was so sudden and unexpected, after
bearance in the Senate Library and about
the Home yesterday while the Legislature
session, in apparently full health, that
amunity has not yet recovered from the
Dr. Lewis H. Stein, State Senator from
the County, a distinguished physician, and
aspector of the Sanitary Commission in
any of the Potomac during the War, who
ad the body shortly after it was found,
the following as his theory of the cause
eath: Mr. Johnson either stumbled over
of coal, or, being seized with vertigo, or
taymptoms of apoplexy, and striving to symptoms of apoplexy, and striving to uself, moved toward the west, staggerasen, moved toward the west, staggerg by the northerly side of the Executive
, at each step his body gaining addiomentum, so that having reached the
ading into the basement he swayed
to the south, and fell, his head striking
the sharp corner of the granite base of
se, which gave the first wound on the
teaching the pavement of the rough
tones, a second wound was received in
the first. At this instant, probably, the
the nose were fractured, and one joint
cond finger of his right hand was dislohether his subsequent struggles may acthe abrasions on his knees and the finis first hand, cannot be positively asserted
ands in the scalp were accompanied with
of the external bones of the cranium
base of his skull, also, with the probare of some of the arteries at the base.

1st have resulted instantly.

Wynne, the Attorney-General of the
la soun-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the
nat he was seized with vertigo and fell,
a similar attack, lasting three hours,
anding a trial in South Carolina, several g by the northerly side of the Executive

the General Assembly met to-day, it med, by a communication from Gov. f the death of Mr. Johnson, and both f the death of Mr. Johnson, and both once adjourned, and will assemble in f the House at 3 o'clock, and then go cutive Mansion and escort the remains ot, where they will be taken to Baltina special car. The Governor said, in nication, that Mr. Johnson died from untable and unwitnessed accident.

From D. C., Feb. 11.—The flags on ment of Justice Building were at halfy in respect to the memory of the ly Johnson.

ly Johnson. RE, Feb. 11.—The remains of Reverdy as, feb. II.—The remains of Reverdy ere escorted from the Executive Mannapolis this afternoon by Gov. Carlouses of the Legislature, members and Commander Terry, of the Naval e President, Faculty, and students of College; members of the bar and Annapolis, all on foot to the depot, were placed in a special car and this city, accompanied by relatives the control of the commander of the control of

eral taxes place Sunday afternoons at residence, No. 118 Park avenue, it the Greenmount Cometery.
Council convened in extra session (2000), Mayor Labrobe presiding. Enlocilivered and resolutions adopted exceps sense of the loss that pervaded nity at the sad and sudden death of 1; that in the death of Mr. Johngof Baltimore has lest the most discittant, and as a mark of respect, and City Council strand the funeral

WASHINGTON.

The Democracy Deem It Necessary to Adopt a Financial Policy.

With This End in View They Appoint a Mixed Committee.

another Demonstration of the Force of Public Sentiment.

Embleton, the Admirer of Wilkes Booth, Resigns His Clerkship.

Incidents of the Passage of the Diplomatic Bill in the House.

Bruce, of Mississippi, Recounts the Grievances of His Race.

The Senate Passes the Centennial Bill as Amended by the House.

Congressional Gossip---Complaint that There is No Money to Be Made.

FINANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. rency element in the Democratic party seems to have asserted itself much more successfully in caucus last night than a week ago. Senator urman's speech apparently waked up many mbers of his party to a sense of the dangers and responsibilities with which they are sur-rounded. He boldly denounced the modern her-esies of so-called Democrats, and said that, while he deemed it impolitic and injuries to the interests of the country to have a spec for the resumption of specie payment, he insisted that the policy of the Democratic party in favor of resumption should be unequivocal. The leaders of the Democratic party are unquestionably alarmed at the drift of the currency controversy, while the Republicans in Congress seem every day to be growing more and more united in favor of

the Democrats in the House have titus far made was for a majority of them to vote for Helman's

the Democrats in the House have titus far made was for a majority of them to vote for Helman's wild infistion resolution. The time has now come when the majority in the House can no longer with safety postpone action on this question, and they have therefore determined to make an immediate sitempt to unite their party in favor of some definite policy. The general impression is that the measure reponted by the Caucus Committee next week will be something similar to Payne's bill, leaving out the provise which requires National Banats to accumulate a coin reserve. It is understood that of the nine Representatives who will be appointed by Lamar on the Caucus Committee, five will be infistionists and four hard-incorage men, while of the Senators, three will be in favor of honest currency, and one an advocute of infistion. Smith Ely, Jr., is likely to be the New York representative of the Committee.

THE COMMITTEE TO FIX THE THING.

The following are believed to be the Committee that Lamar will appoint to frame the Fina neabill as suggested by the Democratic caucus: Morrison of Illinois, Payne of Ohio, Ely of New York, Gibson, of Louisana, Eright of Tennesses, Holman of Indians, and two infistionists to be selected by the last two, the nine member of the House of Representatives to be selected as compromise. The Senators are to be Thurman, Bayard, and Bogy.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Democratic members in conversation to-day say they do not think there will be much difficulty in framing a financial plank, as a concilatory spirit pervaded the naucus last night. The opinion was generally expressed that it would be impracticable to resume specie payments on the last of January, 1879, as provided by the act of Jan. 19, 1875, therefore that the provision should be repealed and measures be taken for a gradual resumption of specie payments by requiring National Banks to retain a percentage of the books deposited with the Treasury to retain a certain percentage of gold as a part of a

HAMBLETON'S CRIME.

A FIREBRAND IN THE DEMOCRATIC ROUSEROLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASBINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—There can be be doubt that Hambleton named his son J. Wilkes Booth, and that to that infamy he has added the additional dishonor of denying it over his own signature. Morrison seems to have fluence which he did not feel at liberty to with-stand. Joseph B. Chandler, of Chicago, private secretary of Donglas, was a candidate for this position. He was indorsed by Judge Caton, Mo-Cormick, and other leading Democrats. Chandler, like Morrison, had a good record as a

ler, like Morrison, had a good record as a Union soldier, but Morrison, it is very well understood, was requested to appoint Hambleton by persons whose requests seem to have been law. This appointment was no doubt made by Morrison in ignorance of Hambleton's meord. It is not known what Morrison will do, now that the facts are known. Some of the Democratio members of the Committee are greatly annoyed at the publication of Hambleton's dialoyalty. He was long an immate of Fort Lafarette, and his record while in prison is still at the War Department.

The Washington Tribune, the only Democratic daily in the city, has this to say in regard to Hambleton, Clerk of the Ways and Means:

As a friend and defender of Mr. Morrison, and well-wher of the Democratic party whenever it acts with decency, we join the New York Tribune, in demanding the removal of this admirer of assassins from the elerkality of the principal Committee of the Democratic House. Such beauty barbarism as this Hambleton has been guilty of should not be tolerated in a cleanar of spittons in a bar-room. Occupying a representative position as he does, his retention would lose the Democratic party 500,000 votes. Just such a thing as this would turn a national election. We assure the Charman of the Ways and Means that his matter shall not be allowed to rest until he takes soited in the case. We have only proofs, and shall present them, that his clerk is guilty of the infamy charged.

I have but one duty to perform—that is, to accept you resignation offered some time ago, which I do hereby Respectfully yours, W. R. MOREBON, Chairman Committee on Ways and Moans,

THE CONSULAR BILL. INCIDENTS OF ITS PASSAGE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.-The debate i the Hodse to-day upon the Consular and Diplo-matic bill tended further to show the intensely partisan meanness of the reductions proposed by the Democrats. The climax was reached by the Democrats. The climax was reached when Mr. Hewitt, of New York, a Democrat who has constantly opposed the bill on the ground that it would cripple American commerce, moved to restore the Consulate at Beyroot, which the Democrats had stricken out. He showed that Beyroot was the seat of American Christian missions, and of an American Christian missions, and of an American Christian that sions, and of an American college; that it was the only place where Americans in that Mussulman country could be protected from Turkish assault. Then turning to the Democrats, he said : But I do not ask anybody on this side of the House to

turning to the Democrats, he said: But I do not ask anybody on this side of the House to vote for Christianity and respectability, yet I do think that it is a very serious thing for the Democratis party to lose the Presylerian vote." This suggestion was too strong for the Democracy, and for the first time

THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE WAS DEFEATED, one-third the Democratic was DEFEATED, the Democratic demagogue proved stronger than the Democratic demagogue proved stronger than the Democratic statesman.

The New England men were not more successful in their attempts to save the Consulates at Picton and Jalitahuano, on the Chilian coast. Mr. Hale very clearly demonstrated the great services rendered commerce by the Newfoundland Consulates, and showed that they were a constant protection to American fishermen. The Democrats were more eager to affect their buncombe spoeches than to protect American commerce, and Hale's ameodment was lost. American Copsuls have thus learned from a Democratic House that the reward for saving shipwrecked seamen is a reduction of salaries. The effort of Crapo to save the Consulate on the Chilian coast for the benefit of the New Bedford whaling fleet was not more successful. It was argued in vain that this Consulate was

save the Consulate on the Chilian coast for the benefit of the New Bedford whaling fleet was not more successful. It was argued in vain that this Consulate was

AT THE ONLY FORT

which could serve as the basis of supplies for this fleet on its four years' voyages, and that the 1,000 American seamen who annually paid \$4,000 into the United States Treasury as a tax for protection needed the American flag there. The Democrats could save \$1,000 by abandoning the Consulate, and they did it. They can say now on the stump that they saved \$1,000, — and conceal the fact that they have denied the right of the protection of the American flag to 1,000 whaling men, who annually pay \$4,000 into the Treasury at that port for it, and that they have very seriously crippled an important branch of American commerce.

CONSULAR BALLANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a letter of Mr. Springer, has forwarded to that gentleman a statement of the balance due the United States from consular officers on the 1st of July, 1875, on account of diplomatic appropriations as it appears on the books of the Treasury. The total amount of these balances was \$410,694, but since the amount has been reduced, so that these officers are now indebted to the Government \$61,812. The reductions are placed on the report against the amount due as "since settled," "since removed," "since allowed," "since balanced," etc. E. H. Baker, Consul at Buenos Ayres, owes \$963; D. E. Clapp, former Consul at Buenos Ayres, william M. Evarts, Commissioner to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Genera, \$13,750, with the remark "only nominal," not adjusted; William H. Faxon, Curacoa, West Indies, \$924; H. H. Hall. Sydney, New South Wales, \$963; T. W. Howard, Montevideo, \$1,051.

THE NAME OF JOHN JAY is followed by the following remarks, "Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister to Berlin, owed \$5,074, since paid; N. J. Cramer, \$286; William H. Faxon, Curacoa, West Indies, \$924; H. H. Hall. Sydney, New South Wales, \$963; T. W. Howard, Montevideo, \$1,245; C. S. Mateon, Bonolu

COLORED DISCUST.

BRUCE'S LAMENTATION THURSDAY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—In consequence of the erroneous and sensational accounts which have been published of what took pla e in the executive session of the Senate yesterday it is cerned and to the truth of history that a detailed account should be given of what actually did occur as derived from sources which cannot be questioned. It may be said that no profane language was indulged in by any Senator; that no Democratic Senator participated in the de-late; that Senator Gordon was not p resent, as he is absent in Tennessew; that Senator Bruce did not
oppose the confirmation of Mr. Billings as
United States Judge for Louisiana, but on the
cont. vary voted for him; and that Senator Bruce made no attack whatever on Senator West, and that no words passed between them; that Senstor West took no part in the discussion, and that the name of Mr. Pinchback was not men-

are that Bruce, colored Senator from Mississippi, did make an earnest and animated, but en-tirely diguified, protest against what he regarded as the injustice perpetrated upon his race, because he said that he doubted the sincerity of the professions of the Republican party se to the interest which it claimed to nean party as to the interest which it claimed to feel for his race. He said that, while the Re-publican party professed to believe in equality, he experienced in his own person the hollowness of such pretense. He felt that he was looked upon as an interior. There was no real concern for the welfare of his race. Nothing done at Washington inpred to their hangift and the Refor the welfare of his race. Nothing done at Washington inured to their benefit, and the Republican party in the South, which was mainly composed of his race, was neglected. They had no protection in his State of Mississippi. The Republican party was largely in the majority, the master race. but they were intimidated so by the master race that they could not assert themselves. Three times last fall he had applied to the President of

Republican party was largely in the majority, but they were intimidated so by the master race that they could not assert themselves. Three times last fall he had applied to the President of the United States, and asked that troops be employed to protect his people in their rights. The Possident had received him in THE COOLEST MANNEL.

told him that he could do nothing, and that he would not use the troops. He balieved that Ulysses S. Grant was responsible almost entirely for the blight and the aches which had come upon the Republican party and the colored people of the South. The Federal appointments in the South were of the worst possible character-corrupt, selfish, and designing men, who cared nothing for the colored people, but celly to further their own ends. As for himself, he was sick of politics; he loathed and despised the Democratic party, but he saw no ultimated but to sabmit to it. It was of no beasiet to him nor to his race that he should continue to hold his seat in the Senate. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know but he would hold it. He did not know but he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know but he would hold it. He did not know but he would hold it. He did not know but he would hold it. He did not know but he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He did not know that he would hold it. He first he would hold it. He fi

Booth, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BOUNGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has addressed the following note to the Clerk of the Committee:

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House of the Committee of Ways and Means has addressed the following note to the Clerk of the Committee:

House of his refusal to use the course which he because, and that the Government, by consolidating them, can save several much neath the sets were improper character gonerally, and of men whose sets were Commodors Shufelid vas opposed to the appointment of a Board of Admiralty, on the pointment of a Board of Admi

violence, fraud, and intimidation. He said that, deserted as they were by the Republican party of the North, the negroes in the South would doubtless have to go to the wall in the end, but, in his opinion, they would make one desperate effort more for their rights, as would be attested by the lighting of the torch and the drawing of the blade.

by the lighting of the torch and the drawing of the blade.

EDMUNDS

Spoke in a constitutional strain. He said the Republican party in the North was sincere in its professions for the colored people of the South, and would do all in its power for their protection. He said to Bruce that the Senator must remember that, whenever any attempt was made to use troops in the South, it was met by almost universal denunciation from the press of the country, and that, in such a matter, the President and the Republican party must proceed according to the forms of the Constitution and the laws. He sympathized with the wrongs of the colored people, and with the wrongs visited upon the people of Mississippi, and, in the investigation which was to take place of the election there, he hoped a remedy would be provided.

s remedy would be provided.

BRUCE
said he had evidence which could not be disproved that 300 of his race had been murdered in the last campaign in Mississippi. He saked, in God's name, where could the colored people look for protection if not to the President and the Republican party.

MORTON
then said that, because he had proposed to inquire into the Mississippi election, he had been visited with the most persistent abuse and denunciation. He wanted to get at all of the facts of the case, and then to devise all necessary measures to protect the colored

all of the facts of the case, and then to devise all necessary measures to protect the colored people in the exercise of their rights.

This was the sum and substance of what took place. The report, as indicated by conversation with Senators to-day, is most probably the ordering of the investigation into the Mississippi election asked for by Gov. Morton, though, perhaps, not on so broad a scale as his resolution calls for. It is not supposed that it will have any effect one way or the other on

any effect one way or the other on THE PINGRACK CASE.

The case of Pinchback is the next on the docket of the Senate. There is a difference of opinion among Republican Senators as to what is best. Some think that it will be well to delay action until after March 4, at which time the present session of the Louisiana Legislature expires. This would render it impossible to elect another Senator if Pinchback should not be admitted, and would prevent further political complications at New Orleans. But Pinchback will not consent to this, but urges immediate action, cost what it may. In this he is supported by Bruce.

[Te the Associate Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The report prevalent to-day that the President had sent for Senator Bruce, of Mississippi (colored), who denounced him in the Senate executive session yesterday, is untrue. The President, saide from other considerations, is not supposed to know anything of debates in such session, which are regarded as confidential, though the Senator himself to-day, on being interrogated, admitted that he made the attack, and said he would repeat his remarks in ocen session. Bruce has seen the President in open session. Bruce has seen the Preside only once since the 20th of December, and the on merely routine business.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Special Diapatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Willis, Chall man of the Sub-Committee on Naval Contracts stee, examined last evening Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, the subjects of inquiry being the contract and purchase regulations of the service in foreign squadrons, the abolition of navy yards, and abolition of marine corps, responsi bilities of Inspectors, advertising, etc. Com-modore Shufeldt testified that there were great many abuses practiced under the present contract system. He said that purchases were generally made from a very small circle of congenerally made from a very small circle of contractors; that no record, as far as he knew, was kept of the different bids in cases where supplies, etc., were obtained by the open purchase process; that he thought it probable that the Government paid more than private individuals for the same quality of provisions and supplies for the navy; that the system of purchase by advertisement resulted in great embarrasament to the service and loss to the Government. He explained that an advertisement for single articles, like coal or hemp, often amounted to from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and that after the lowest bid had been accepted the articles delivered were ALMOST INVARIABLY REJECTED because of their inferiority. Then advantage had to be taken of the regulations which allow merchandise in case of emergency to be purchased without advertisement. The result was as follows: The creation of claims against the Government by contractors arising out of loss and damage on account of non-fulfillment of contract by the Government, a loss of the cost of advertisement, and high prices paid. He said that a general indisposition existed on the part of responsible merchants, like A. T. Stewart and others, to deal with the Navy Department. The regulations, which allow the Secretary of the Navy to select ractors : that no record, as far as he knew, was

with the Navy Department. The regulations, which allow the Secretary of the Navy to select

with the Navy Department. The regulations, which allow the Secretary of the Navy to select papers in which advertisements shall be inserted, without limiting the number of such papers or amount of advertising, results, he said, in extravagance and abuse.

Commodore Shufeldt testified that the mode of purchase and discounting of bills of exchange in foreign parts are loose and liable to abuse. The proper restrictions should be imposed on disbursing officers, and among these he mentioned the making of commandants of vessels jointly responsible with the purchasing agent for the disbursement of money.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE NAVY and of the Marine corps he believed could be vastly improved. Three-fourths of the sailors now in the service are foreigners. The remedy suggested was to nationalize the service, and the method suggested was the system of training ships just established, so as to put in training at least 500 boys every year. In five years, he said, this would work a complete transformation in the service. The cost would be about \$175,000 a year. If Congress was disinclined to spend such an amount of money for this purpose, he would advise the dismissal of 500 sailors, and in this way sufficient might be saved to more than pay for the training-ships.

THE COUETMARTIAL SYSTEM.

THE COUETMARTIAL SYSTEM.

The marine corps ought not to be wholly abolished, though the caprid du corps of the rank and file is not as great as it formerly was, and the official corps should be weeded out by the appointment of a Board of Examining Officers. The present method of appointing officers in the marine corps and Paymaster corps was, he said, a vicious one. Such officers should be selected only from graduates of the Naval Academy. The rank and file of the marine corps ought to be placed under the command of naval officers. In this way a considerable sum of money could be saved, and the discipline on ship-board would be improved.

Commodore Shufeldt was asked in regard to the

testified recently before the Sub-Committee of which Willis is Chairman, that in no case had suit against defaulting Paymasters been prosecuted to judgment in favor of the Government. This testimony suggested inquiry as to the amount due on unsettled accounts of Paymasters, the number of suits pending, etc. A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the number of unsettled accounts is 111. The amount represented in them is about \$1,500,000. In sixty-one cases suits for recovery of the money are pending. In five cases preparation is making for bringing suits, and three cases are at present under examination.

A MODERN BOTHWELL. HOW VASTLY UNLIKE THE ANCIENT INDIVIDUAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The National Republican publishes what it assumes to be an authoritative explanation of the attacks upon Secretary Belknap, which attempt to implicate him in his transaction with the sutiers. The Republican says John R. Bothwell, editor of the Chicago Courier, in the hope of contributing to the defeat of Secretary Belkmap when a candidate for the United States Senate from the State of Iowa, concocted the pitiful yet infamous lies in regard to the Secretary and sutlers, as stated in his paper of the 12th of January.—the very same hes which the Herald reprinted Feb. 9. The following is a copy of a dispatch which passed between Chicago and Des Moines Jan. 12:

following is a copy of a dispatch which passed between Chicago and Des Moines Jan. 12: Cuticato, Jan. 12, 1876.—To the Hon. Jacob Rich or Robert Finkbine, Des Moines, Ja.: Was the Courier article on Belknap received to-day? Piesas send me about 100 words on Senatorial fight to-night. (Signed) Jours B. Bornwall, Editor Courier.

Who is this man Bothwell, and why his enmity to the Secretary of War? The following choice bit of military history
THROWS A FLOOD OF LIGHT
on the subject: By order of the War Department, Nov. 8, 1870, a court-martial was convened at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory. Before this Court First-Lieut, John R. Bothwell was arraigned and tried for "making and presenting or causing to be made and presented a false and fraudulent claim against the United States in violation," etc., etc., and "for conduct subscoming an officer and geniteman."
The following is a copy of the sentence: "To be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States, and that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the said First-Lieut, John R. Bothwell, Fifth Infantry, be published, etc., and that therefree it shall be deemed scandalous for the officers of the army of the United States to associate with him." By order of the Secretary of War this sentence was carried into effect from the date of Dec. 29, 1870.

This accounts for the Spleen.

NAVIGATION BILL.

PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report to the House the bill to amend the revised statutes regulating commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels, by which, among other things, all sail vessels are required to b furnished with proper signal-lights, and during the night time show a lighted torch upon that point or quarter to penalty for non-compliance with this provision being \$200. The master of any vessel coming into or going out of any port situate upor waters which are the bounds between two States may employ any pilot duly licensed by the laws of either State.

may employ any pilot duly licensed by the laws of either State.

BOILERS.

The Local Inspectors shall inspect the boilers of all steam vessels before the same are used, and once at least every year thereafter. Any person shipping oil of vitrol, unslacked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder in a vessel taking a cargo for divers persons on freight without delivering at the time of shipment a note in writing expressing the nature and character of such merchandise to the master, mate, officer, or person in charge of the lading of the vessel, shall be liable to the United States in the penalty of \$1,000. No steamer carrying passengers shall depart from any port unless she shall have in her service a full complement of licensed officers and crew sufficient at all times to manage the vessel, including the proper number of watchmen, except on ferry-boats.

EXPLOSIVES.

vesse, incitating the proper number of watchmen, except on ferry-boats.

No leose hay, loose cotton, or 'loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, crude petroleum, or other like explosive burning fluids, shall be carried as freight on any steamer carrying passengers. Refined petroleum, friction matches, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and other combustible substances, are required to be securely protected and placed at secure distance from any fire or heat, or in such part of the steamer as the Local Inspector shall designate in writing. No products of petroleum shall be used on steam-vessels for illuminating purposes that will ignite at a lower temperature shall be used on steam-vessels for illuminating purposes that will ignite at a lower temperature than 150 degrees Fahrenheit. No kind of instrument, machine, or equipment for the better security of life provided for by this bill, shall be used on any steam-vessel which shall be disapproved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Ample provision is made for the inspection of hulis and boilers of vessels. Life-boats and other means of escape are required to be always in readiness. The duties of Inspectors and officers of vessels are more clearly defined than heretofore, and many additional safeguards placed round passengers. Whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of this bill, or through the known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus, or of the hull; but the total liability of such owner or womers shall in no case exceed the amount or value of his or their interest in such vessel and freight then pending, and any persons sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or willful misconduct of any master, mate, engineer, or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, and such officer may also be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Some of the old set who succeeded in managing things under the old form of Government for the Capital are moving actively to induce Congress to restore suffrage to the District. The Star, which speaks for the best class in Washington, says of the move: The people, the real people, want nothing of the sort, and shadder at the possibility of return to it. They sincerely prefer that the Government should exercise directly the control it has over the District, and all they ask is that Congress will settle definitely the proportions it will bear of carrying on the affairs of the capital city, and make due provision for the indebtedness incurred in improving the city under the Governmental officers. move: The people, the real people, want noth-

These Roder Trouble today, and detailed at perfect the present confliction of affare single the project the present confliction of affare single the floor than the present matter that the present matter that the present matter that the present matter that the channel is constantly changing, each of the channel is constantly changed the channel of the channel of the channel of the work of these offices of the State of the channel of the work of these offices of the State of the channel of the work of these of the state of the channel of the work of these offices were made to the channel of the work of these offices were the work of the state of the state of the channel of the work of the state of the state of the work of the state of the work of the state of the work of the state of the sta

African descent sweetly slumbering on the front bench of the gallery opposite, with their woolly heads pillowed on the ornamented balusticate, and doubtless filled with entrancing dreams of the happy day when each should be reckoned among the Honorables on the floor, and take part in the great

POLITICAL CIECUS AND MORAL MENAGERIE.

Now, be it understood, I accept the Fifteenth Amendment without reservation or qualified only the trio of American youth of armonious completeness of finish unsurpassed, while furnished in plastial style. It was an expensive establishment, and, after being content and Pacific Mail, and grow up worther to fill seats on the floor than not a few of the Honorables when the history of the Credit-Mobilier and Pacific Mail, and grow up worther to fill seats on the floor than not a few of the Honorables when the profit of the customary half-dozen or upward, were that morning gently slumbering on the front as of the gallery opposite, all unmindful of the flow of Congressional oratory on the floor below, which, surrounded as it is by the galleries of nothing so much as an immense cock-pit. The while I ransacked what I suppose I may figuratively style the storehouses of my mind for material, never so scant, with which to pad out what I will submit such an amendment be adopted that will prohibit the legislation of money out of the Credit-Mobilier and Pacific Mail, and grow up worther to fill seats on the floor the legislation, some reminder of the ninety of the Endits, seated from under the guardianship of the Entitsh Lion to become a lair of the tigger. It is by all odds yet the finest private property which passed from under the guardianship of the Entitsh Lion to become a lair of the tigger. It is by all odds yet the finest private property which passed from under the guardianship of the Entitsh Lion to become a lair of the tigger. It is by all odds yet the finest private property which passed from under the guardianship of the Rittan Planck Relation of the Entitsh Lion to become a lair of t

never so scans, with which to pad out what I wickedly contemplated attempting to palm off on the managing editor as a "Washington letter." The storehouses aforesaid I found emptier than the Freedman's Bank after the Jay Cooke collapse; and I was glowering more savagely than ever at the slumbering youth of African descent in the gallery opposite, when I was interrupted with—

"Oh, I do want to know who that is down there. Can't you tell me?"

My interlocutor was one of the female—I beg pardon, lady—correspondents who grace and adorn the reporters' gallery as doth the solitary violet from the Congressional conservatory the ponderous expanse of Senatorial corporosity. Woman-like, she indicated, by a quick glance, who she meant. In blundering, masculine fashion, utterly at a loss to know who she intended, I fixed my eyes on that fine specimen of an Americanized German, Schleicher, of Texas, and absently responded:

"Ah, yes; I'm not certain about his being a statesman, but he has a head full of brains, and is of the half philosophic, considerably more than half combative German type, and honest to the core. Didn't you hear his speech on the currency—"

"Oh, botheration," she interrupted, "I don't

than half combative German type, and honess to the core. Didn't you hear his speech on the currency—"

"Oh, botheration," she interrupted, "I don't mean that horrid Dutchman from Texas, who'd weigh about 300 pounds, and looks like an animated beer-barrel. Here, take my opera-glass, and you can see better. It's that gentleman with the noble forehead, large, observant eyes, finely-cut uose, and silken beard. Who is he?"

I saw she had been making a pen portrait of him, whoever he was, for reproduction in her letter to the Luminous Expounder, and her vivid description of him led me to suspect he might be the ideal statesman I had been so long in quest of. So I looked again, meutally repeating as the marks of my man, "noble forehead, large, observant eyes, finely-cut nose, and silken beard," till she impatiently interposed with—

"There, don't you see him,—by Sam Randall?—he is a splendid-looking fellow."

"Oh, Madame," I hastened to reply, "that is the distinguished bird-fancier."

"Who?" she queried sharply.

"He cultivates in his private aviary," I continued. "a vasily-improved breed of the fowl of freedom, the bird of our native land, and sets them soaring here. At Chicago

we CALL HIM 'OUR CARTER;"

and with malicious satisfaction I glowered again at the trio of American youth of African descent still peacefully slumbering in the gallery opposite.

"Oh, come now," resumed the lady cor-

never so scant, with which to pad out what I wickedly contemplated attempting to palm off on the managing editor as a "Washington letter." The storehouses aforesaid I found emptier than the Freedman's Bank after the Jay Cooke collapse; and I was glowering more savage, ly than ever at the alumbering youth of African descent in the gallery opposite, when I was interrupted with—

"Oh, I do want to know who that is down there. Can's you tell me?"

A SPICI INTERVIEW.

My interlocutor was one of the female—I beg pardon, lady—correspondents who grace and adorn the reporters' gallery as doit the solitary.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.-Mr. Whyte moved that the Senate adjourn to-day to meet or Monday next. Agreed to.

moved that the Senate adjourn to-day to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relating to the transportation of animals. It is, with some amendments, the measure introduced by that Senator at the beginning of the present session. The only amendments of consequence are the following: That the length of time that animals may be confined without unloading is limited to twenty-four hours instead of twenty-eight hours, and they must remain unloaded for rest, water, and feeding at least seven, instead of five, consecutive hours. The 4th of July next is inserted as the date when the bill, if enated, is to take effect, and a new section is added providing that the number of hours animals are confined while being transported through Canada must be taken into account by all railroads or vessels connecting with Oanaflan lines, as part of the twenty-four consecutive hours above limited. The bill contains provisions that when animals shall be carried in cars or vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, the requirements in regard to their being unloaded shall not spply.

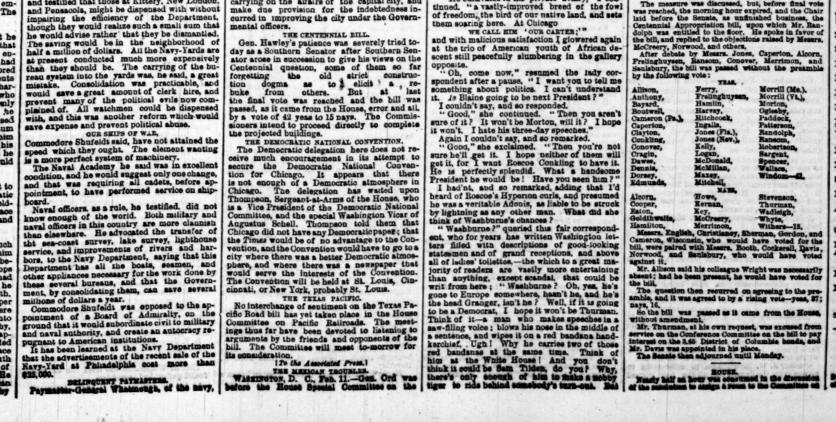
Mr. Bayard called up the concurrent resolution submitted by him on the 20th of January last, in regard to amending the twenty-second joint rule, providing for a count of the vote for Prendent and Vice-President of the United States.

THE CENTERNIAL BILL.

The measure was discussed, but, before final vote was reached, the morning hour expired, and the Chair laid before the Senate, as unfinished business, the Centennial Appropriation bill, upon which Mr. Randolph was entitled to the floor. He spoke in favor of the bill, and replied to the objections raised by Messra. McCreery, Norwood, and others.

After debate by Messra. Jones, Caperton, Alcorn, Prelinghuysen, Ensacon, Conever, Merrimon, and Saulsbury, the bill was passed without the preamble by the following vote:

Allison, Harlinghuyen, Morrill (Va.), Bayard, Hamilin, Morti



previous to using this valuable preparation.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

WATERVILLE, Ms., Sept. 15.—I purchased a bottle only, for the purpose of a hair-dressing; but to my surprise it has entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. I have recommended it to Sweral of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly eradicated the disease.

JOSEPH HILL, JR.

Albert W. Alken's Great Story,
THE MOLLY-MAGUIRES,
will begin in No. 436 of the Pireside Companion, out
Monday, Feb. 21.
Groude Munno, Publisher,
84 Beekman street, New York.

Catching Cold!—Sometimes exposure in very raw wind inflames the pituitous lining of the nose, and essues an unhealthy flow of muous, which leads to chronic catarrh, sore throat, cough, and diseases of the lungs, consumption, and premature death unless specific cured by Walhart's Pins-Tree Tector-unless specific cured by Walhart's Pins-Tree Tector-

An Article of True Merit_" Brown EMBROIDERIES, &c.

COTACH OPPORTANTLY.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE!

Madison and Peoria-sts. Note the following in addition to tised:

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES. Having effected the purchase of the importation of a large New York House at a fearful secrifice on the original cost, they are offered in this sale at almost half their

value.
15,000 yds Embroideries at 5, 6, and 8 cts
yd; good patterns.
12,000 yds Embroideries at 10, 12 1-2, and
15 cts; neat styles.
10,000 yds Embroideries at 18, 20, and 22
cts; choice new styles.
Piner qualities, in rich new designs, equally
cheap.

5,000 Lace Tidies at 10 and 15 ets each; worth double.

UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS. UNDERGUIUTHING AND GURNETS.

250 Ladies' Chemises, plain band, lees trimm'd, 45 cts; worth 75.

300 Ladies' Chemises, corset cover, puffed and lace trimm'd, 50 cts; worth 31.

Large lot Ladies' Chemises at 75, 85 cts, and \$1; less than cost of materials.

Ladies' Drawers, corded and rumed, 25 cts pair; worth 60 cts.

Ladies' Drawers, cluster tucked, 40 and 50 cts; regular price 75 cts.

Ladies' Drawers, tucked and emb'd, 60, 75 cts, and \$1; great bargains.

Dressing Sacques, 75 cts and \$1; half price.

Ladies' Nightgowns, 75 cts, \$1, and \$1.25, rumed and tucked, lined yokes; worth \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75.

Ladies' Nightgowns, \$1.50, emb'd and ruffed; worth \$2.25.

Ladies' Skirts, 65, 75 cts, and \$1; very cheep goods. Ladies' Skirts, 65, 75 ots, and \$1; very onesp goods.

500 Ladies' French Linen Yokes, hand emb'd, \$1; worth \$3 each.
Ladies' fine French emb'd Underwear, hand made, new designs; very cheap.
A large lot of fine French hand made Corsets, slightly damaged by sait water on voyage of importation, at one-third regular prices. Great bargains in French Corsets; a good Corset for 50 and 75 cts.

Corset for 50 and 75 cts.

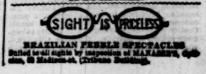
Loud Bone Corsets, \$1; former price, \$1.50.

A very large line of ex quality French Wove Corsets at \$2 and \$2.5; never before sold less than \$3.50 and \$4.

Madame Foy's akirt-supporting Corsets at \$0 ots.

> MADISON AND PEORIA-8TS. SPECTACLES.

90 cts.



The Members Aping the Grand Filibuster of the National House Last Session.

Proposition to Expel a Kansan Legislator Accused of Forgery.

Proceedings in the Iowa Legislature Yesterday.

WISCONSIN.

PILIBUSTEBING.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Wis., Feb. 11.—The Assembly has

shall be exercitly made and the decision announced by the Chair.

This, it was supposed, was so fair and high-boned a way of settling the matter that no opposition would be made. A long and bitter fight against the adoption of the resolution was inaugurated by Mr. Gray himself, who, while protesting that he did not want to hold his seat with any uncertainty as to the decision of the Assembly on his right, maintained, under a ruling of the Speaker early in the seasion on the question of correction of the Journal of the previous day, that the only way to reach the question was by reconsideration. Lees and Charlton were prominent in the argument on the same side, opposing the Comstock resolution, which was advocated by Mesars. Comstock, Fink, and Fogg. After about an hour and a half of debate, a motion to indefinitely postpone was made by Lees, on which Gray elsimed a right to vote. He was allowed to do so. On rising, the vote was 48 to 45. When his name was called he declined, and the motion was lost, 47 to 48. Book and Curtis, Republicans, and Shinnick, Democrat, were absent. Stocking paired with the latter. The precion was lost, 47 to 48. Book and Curtis, Relicans, and Shinnick, Democrat, were absent,
cking paired with the latter. The prens question was then made and seced, but, Gray voting, and Stocking not,
a was at so on ordering the main question.

After some motions to adjourn and post,
to twe democratic the resolution, and the vote
48 to 48—Gray voting. The Speaker ruled
48 to 48—Gray voting. The Speaker ruled
48 to 48—Gray voting, The Speaker ruled
49 to 46 sound was appealed from and
4 anned, 47 to 46. Mr. Lees changed
40 vote to the affirmative. Mr. Lees then
49 to 45. This brought the Assembly to
40 to Commond's resolution, whereupon a
40 the House was moved, and Mr. Pahl,
40 to 45 conto, who was elected by 1 ma-

ther motion to suspend proceedings under call was put and lost—45 to 40—not a majority of all he members-elect, three Democrats having obtained leave on account of suckness in family luring the day, and got pairs with Republicans. A motion to adjourn was then rejected—22 to 63—and thus closed the twelfth hour of the fight.

Marson, Wis., Feb. 12.—At 12:30 the situation is unchanged. It appears the missing Pahl has gone to Portage. Hembers and others are staging "John Brown," "Audd Lang Syne," "Wort Go Home till Morning," "America," etc. "Bottles are stiting on two or three Democratic deeks. The air is full of tobacco smoke, each side is determined to sit it out, and there is no prospect of breaking the deadlook.

THE SENATE

adopted resolutions of inquiry in regard to deposits of State funds in the broken Corn Exchange and Madison Banks by the State Prison Director and Insane Hospital Treasurer; also of inquiry as to the amount paid by the State for legal services in the last two years (\$4.200), and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report the bill prohibiting employment of additional counsel than the Attorney-General and his Amistant, except in extraordinary cases, in which the necessity was certified to by the Supreme Court Judges, or Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer. The nomination of S. S. Sherman, J. Philins, and C. A. Weebread as Regents of the Normal School were unanimously confirmed.

A few unimportant Assembly bills were con curred in Snate bills of the same sort were passed. Also a bill for the better care of pauper and destitute children.

THE PORGED SCHOOL BONDS.

TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 11.—The House Commit-TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—The House Committee on State Affairs, who have been examining into the bonds of the school fund, have made a partial report concerning the Comanche County bonds, reporting that they were forged by A. J. Mowry, and introduced a resolution that he be expelled. Evidence was submitted, but, at the request of the Committee, was not allowed to be seen or read, it is supposed because others are implicated, and the Committee are not yet through taking testimony. The report consures Smallwood, late Secretary of State, and McCarthy, late Suparinteedent, for purchasing the bonds in opposition to the advice of the Attorney General. Mowey arrived here to-day, waived an examination, and was held to bail in the sum of \$25,000. Witnesses from Rice County are in the sity by command of the House to tell what they know about the fraudulent bonds of that county.

DES MONES. Ia., Feb. 11.—Senate bills were brought to the House this morning to regulate the arpenditures of the Quartermaster General; to anthorize the Trustees of the Agricultural College to establish an agency to lease or sell endowment lands; to provide for a tax of \$10 costs for each jury called in a court of record; to increase the limit of faration in cities of the second class to 10 mills for 1878, and dition to the preamst larged tax; requising County Auditors to report all county expenditures to Eupervisors at the January examination. The House reconsidered the vote engreesing the bill to transfer the funds of the Agricultural College endowment funds to the general revenue, and the hill was made the special order for Feb. 17. The Senate bill fixing the compensation of County Transurers was considered on the Numerous petitions were read for the repeal of the Hailroad Terifi law. Bills were passed to a second reading, and finally laid on the table. Numerous petitions were read for the repeal of the Hailroad Terifi law. Bills were passed to a second reading providing for the repeal of the Hailroad Terifi law. Bills were passed to a second reading providing for the repeal of the Hailroad Terifi law. Bills were passed to a second reading providing for the repeal of the Hailroad Terifi law. Bills were passed to a second reading providing for the repeal of the Hailroad Terifi law. Bills were passed to a second reading providing for the repeal of the Hailroad Terifi law. Bills were passed to a second reading providing for the repeal of the money that the terifical provides of the repeal of the money that the terifical provides of the repeal of the repeal of the publication of proposition of the fair of the town the second the second the terifical provides of the publication of proposition of the fair of the publication of propos

Printers at their first meeting in March; pro-hibiting Township Assessors from listing prop-erty at other than cash value. The bill to allow recorded patents to be used as evidence in court passed. The House adjourned to 2 o'elock this afternoon. The Resumption act of Congress will be the special order in the House this after-moon.

In the Senate, the woman suffrage amendment was made the special order for Feb. 18. Bills were passed to their second reading providing for issuing executions by Justices into other counties; to provide for the professional qualifications of civil officers; to enforce reciprecity between the express companies doing business in this State; that all persons doing banking business shall report to the State Auditor the same as savings banks, and shall be governed like such banks; to admit foreign wines for eale in this State; to fix the pay of Boad Supervisors at \$2 per day.

CRIME.

THE COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Springerist, D. Ili., Feb. 11.—In the Feder PHIBUSTERING.

PHIBUS

Among the Driggs papers is an original tale, never published, by "Sut Lovengood" (Harris) and Mrs. Harris is endeavoring to get the same

back.

Thomas G. Ord, having no connection with the Driggs gang, was convicted of passing a counterfeit bill at Cairo. Sentence deferred.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 11.-Worms' extrad tion case was on to-day again. Connsel for the prisoner contended that there was no proof of forgery, and therefore no case against him; also, that in order to come under the purview of the second section of the extradition treaty the the second section of the extradition treaty the original deposition, based on the original warrant issued in the foreign country, should be forthcoming, and not copies. He took another formal objection to the legality of the arrest on the ground that the depositions referred to were taken anterior to the issuance of the original warrant, and those before the Court were copies of the original, and certified to by court authorities in Washington, and by a certain W. W. Doherty, an Alderman. Mr. Kerr replied, rebutting the argument of counsel for the defense. Justee Rammay said if he found Mr. Carter's objections well founded in law the case would fail through. He would give judgment to-morrow.

of J. D. Price,—a reward offered by the city for the discovery of the murderer of John Johnson

four years.

Mrs. Dyer, a respectable woman, was knocked down and robbed on one of the principal streets at 10 o'clock this evening by a negro, who es-

Special Dispatch 25 The Chicago Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 11.—E. W. Van
Vleet, a well-known citizen, late Deputy Sheriff
and Constable, under \$1,600 bail for cases—to sion—of false pretenses, perjury, and assault and battery, has skipped out, leaving his bondsmen in the lurch. He was a married man, and had a family of three grown-up children, but obtained \$500 from a man named Stanton, whose sister he agreed to marry. Numerous other hard stories concerning him are coming to light.

A WHOLE TOWN BURGLARIZED.

Dispatch to Concurrate Enquirer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 10.—Another case of wholesale burglary took place in Greenup Ill., jast night. Eight stores and shops were thus closed the twelfth hour of the fight.

A SOURER.

ISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—At 12:30 the situaunchanged. It appears the missing Pahl

to te Portage. The property of the missing Pahl

to be known.

THE NEW LONDON BANK ROBBER'
NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 11.—The unglar
who entered the National Bank of Commerce Tuesday night has been discovered in the perthat institution, who has made a confession. All the missing funds of the bank, amounting to \$21,500, have been recovered.

HANGED.

Synacusz, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Owen Lindsay, who was convicted of the murder of Francis A. Colvin, was hanged here to-day in the prison-yard. Lindsay persisted to the last in declaring his innocence. His wife and other members of his family were with him this morning.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg a fire broke out in the flouring-mill of Voight, Ortman & Spreen, on Carson street, South Pittsburg. The mill was a five-story frame building, and contained a large stock of flour and grain. The fire gained such headway that within haif an hour from the time the alarm was struck it was totally destroyed. The flames communicated to the Birmingham depot of the Pittsburg. Cincinnati & St. Lonis Bailway, adjoining, which was also destroyed. The total estimated loss is \$50,000, partially insured.

MARLBORO, MASS.
MARLBORO, MASS.
MARLBORO, Mass., Feb. 11.—The box-factory
and planing-mill known as Manning's Mills were
burned this morning, together with valuable
machinery, 30,000 feet of lumber and valuable
sets of tools. The building and machinery were
owned by Alfred Page, of Ayre, who had no insurance. The loss is not known, but is heavy.

AT SAUGATUCK, MICH.

BAUGATUCK, Mich., Feb. 11.—A saloon and three other buildings were burned this morning.

Loss over \$30,000; partly insured.

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 11.—John H. Bush, snother

About 2 p. m., under a fearful wind, blowing at the rate of at least 40 miles an hour from the south, a prairie-fire came upon the place. The town is located on the prairie, on a half section of land, with the Cottouwood River on the north. The fire came suddenly, and, before the citizens could get to the south part of the town, had reached and was burning stables, fences, etc. The main fire reached and burnt the stables and hay-stacks of H. P. Brockett. His horses were turned loose, and sithough his dwelling-house was several times on fire it was saved.

J. M. Tuttle, merchant, caved his house, but lost his stable.

S. A. Borres, of Coldwell & Borss, saved his house, aithough it was several times aftre.

A. B. Howon, County Treasurer, lost many hundred bushels of corn, but saved his house and barns.

The city was on fire at various places, but the bravery of the women (the men being at the front of the fire) saved the town. No dwelling-house was burned, but all the stables and hay in the south part of the town was destroyed.

The dwelling of N. J. Swayze, banker, is in the south part of the town was destroyed.

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The dwelling of N. J. Swayze, banker, is in the south part of the town was destroyed.

Near this part of two was almost impossible for a human being to two and brathe. The whole heavens were, or seemed to be, affame.

Coroner J. W. McWilliams, in attempting to escape from the fames, had all the hair humons

off his head, and the physicians say it will not grow out again. John O'Byrne had his overcost burned off, and only saved himself by rolling on the ground, thus extinguisting the fire.

The fire reached nearly to the river on the north, and burnt all around the Court-House. It leaped the road, near the Court-House, and caught the grass in front and around the house of H. L. Hunt, but, by the bravery of his daughters, Estelle and Mary, his property was s5ved.

daughters, Estelle and Mary, his property was stored.

Wagons were kept constantly at work, hauling women and children to the Court-House for safety. Many were cut off and compelled to remain in their houses while the flames passed over them. A colored man, working is a quarry south of town, had his bair and face burned, and only saved his life by creeping under a ledge of rocks.

It is simply a miracle that this whole city, of 500 inhabitants, was not destroyed.

The prairie caught fire from a spark from the chi...ney of A. J. Stainbrook, about 2 miles south of town.

FINANCIAL.

ANNEARBOR, MICH.
Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribuns.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 11.—A. Widenman, and ware marchant. hardware merchant in this city for twenty years, has failed to the tune of \$44,000. He made an assignment of his property this merning to James B. Gath. His assets are said to be about \$35,000. What property he has is heavily burdened with mortgages.

DANVILLE, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribune. DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 11.-William Hessey, who n December last made an assignment to the Le uere Brothers of all his worldly effects, to-day voluntarily went into bankruptoy, the Court ap-pointing John Erwin, Esq., of Decatur, as Pro-visional Assignee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 11.—J. S. Taylor, a retail grocer of this city, has made an assignment to J. P. Marshall in favor of his creditors.

SOUTH ADAMS, MASS. ton & Co., woolen manufacturers at South Ad-

A MISSOURI UNPLEASANTNESS.

A Little Aftair Between Hardin and Phelps. Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Carriage, Mo., Feb. 7.—The numerous read-

ers of the Globe Democrat will remember a let-ter, dated Aug. 22 and written from this place, under the caption of "Rich," relating to the Orr affair, in which an account was given of the attempted swindling of a widow lady of Jasper County. Mr. James F. Hardin, a prominent lawyer of Carthage, and the Hon.
W. H. Phelps, snother prominent and influential
lawyer, and a member of the Missouri Legislature from Jasper, figured to some extent in
this affair. Hardin was supposed to have been
an interested party in the success of the
avindle, but subsequent events have an interested party in the success of the swindle, but subsequent events have shown this to be a fallacious supposition. Your readers will remember how Phelps, supposing he would be mobbed, rushed out of the house, through the garden, in his night-dress, and fied to a neighbor's house, and how he afterwards gave bail for his appearance, to answer the cuarge of robbery—having foreisly taken a negotiable note of Mis. Orr's from the hands of Cyrus Smith. As the Grand Jury did not indict Mr. Phelps, and as Hardin having been arrested for "assault with intent to do W. H. Phelps great bodily harm," was acquitted, the excitement passed away, and nothing came of what promised to be a great sensation. As Hardin and Phelps had not been on very good terms for some time, fuel was added to the stready kindled flame and blood engendered. Matters went on thus until December last, when an adjourned term of the Circuit Court was held here.

on thus until December last, when an adjourned term of the Circuit Court was held here.

On Monday afternoon, the 6th day of December, as a number of lawyers were sitting in the court-room, conversing and waiting for the opening of the Court, Mr. Phelos stepped into the room, and was passing up the aisle, when Hardin, without saying a word to any one, walked down the aisle, met his enemy, drew his revolver, and fired twice upon Phelps, both balls taking effect, one entering the abdomen and the other entering the tip of the nose squarely, and passing into the head. Hardin was at once arrested and marched off to jail, where he remained for some time, and Mr. Phelps was taken home. Medical aid was summoned and he recovered. Great was the indignation of the entire community at the time, and the course of Hardin was condemned.

As he was inducted by the Grand Jury, took a change of venue and gave bail for his appearance at the Barton Circuit Court in the sum of \$3,000, it was supposed the law would take its course and justice be impartially administered. Hardin claimed, as well as his fawyers, to have a perfect defense; that he had been informed that his

hardin claimed, as well as his lawyers, to have a perfect defense; that he had standered his wife, and claimed that his action was justifiable and in self-defense. What the result of this trial would have been it is not easy to tell now, but Hardin's attorneys say that they would have deloped facts which would have startled the community. Hardin, however, seemed disposed to stand his trial, and was at his home patiently awaiting that event, seldom leaving the house, and only going down town when he was compelled to on business. A week or two ago, it is said, having learned that Phelps had been told by somebody that he had made threats against him, Hardin wrote Phelps a kind note, stating that he was going to let the law take its course, and that he (Phelps) had nothing to fear from him. As Hardin had been warned that he would be killed, he had been extremely cautious, and, in a conversation with a neighbor a few days ago, stated that he did not feel safe. This neighbor told him he did not think there was any danger.

On the morning of the 3d of February, Hardin walked from his residence down-town, a distonce of half a mile, and, after transacting business around the aquare, started to return home.

He trad laid aside his arms, and was apparent-

ome. He had laid aside his arms, and was apparen He ind laid aside his arms, and was apparently feeling secure, all unconscious that there were lying in wait murderous cowards, ready to take the life of their unsuspecting victim. But so it was. Hardin had nearly reached his home when he was fired upon by parties conceased in an old, unused blacksmith shop, and instantly killed.

Upon examination it was found that the wounds were caused by buckshot, nineteen of which had penetrated the unfortunate man's body, taking effect in the head and breast.

A Coroner's jury rendered the verdict: "That James F. Hardin came to his death from gunshot wounds, inflicted by some unknown person or persons."

The place where he fell was examined, and a number of bullet-holes found in the bottom plank of the fence, against the sidewalk, thus giving ground for the opinion that the victim must have been shot at after he fell. Four shots were heard.

must have been side at a ten and the state were heard.

Although there was fresh snow upon the ground at the time of the tragedy, and footprints could easily have been followed up, there seemed to be no effort made to trace the murderer or murderers.

Whether the act was witnessed by any one is

Whether the act was witnessed by any one is not at present known.
Suspicion having pointed strongly towards the Hon. W. H. Phelps as being connected with the commission of the deed, that gentleman surrendered himself to the Sheriff's deputies, the Sheriff himself being absent, but, no proofs connecting him with the assassination being obtained, he was discharged.

It will be remembered that last summer Hardin was shot by a woman, and this created considerable excitement at the time. He afterwards stated that he was looking for a witness, and was told that she, the party wanted, was set the woman's house, and that he (Hardin) was sent there, as he then believed, to be shot. Others think that this was a trap to zet Hardin out of the way, and subsequent events make it appear that there is reason to believe this theory correct.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. ROTTERDAM, Feb. 11.—The steamship Rotter-dam, from New York, which put into Gravesend to coal a day or two ago, arrived to-day. New York, Feb. 11,—Arrived, steamship Pommerania, from Hamburg, and Calabria, from Liverpool.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE. Wilmingron, N. C., Feb. 11.—Spirits of tur-pentine steady; 31c.

Bonded warehouses in Montreal, in anticipa-tion of the change of tariff, have been com-pletely cleared of spirituous liquors. Groceries and dry goods are also well cleaned out. Congressman McDill, of the Eighth Iowa Dis-trict, has declined a renomination for reasons which he does not choose to set forth. The pre-sumption is that he has "piedges" to fulfill.

THE COURTS.

Decision on a Tax-Law Question.

More Gentlemen Who Are Diseatisfied with Mike Evans.

Another Individual Who Has Too Muel Real Estate.

Record of Judgments and New Suits.

DECISIONS.

A LITTLE TAX LAW.

A decision of considerable interest to properly owners was made gesterday by Judge Parwell in the case of C. H. Lawrence, F. C. Pope, J. O. Glover, B. C. Coult, Translate and the state of the walkinsts and most prominent men of litting. The stockholders, sinck said, were arrivous filted by C. H. Lawrence, F. C. Pope, J. O. Glover, B. C. Cook, and E. C. Allen, against Miller, to set aside a cloud on their land in the shape of a tax-sale. It appears that the complainants owned three-quarters of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 4, 39, 13, together, and that the remaining quarter was owned by another party in severally. They went to the Collector last year and offered to pay the taxes on their three-quarters, and asked him to give them a receipt for such payment. The whole quarter section was assessed in one piece, and the Collector claimed he could not take a tax for any separate piece or portion of that quarter section when owned in severalty, but could take payment on an undivided portion, and refused to take the money in the way they wanted. Finally, however, the complainants paid their proportion, and took a receipt for the payment of the tax as if on the undivided three-fourths of the quarter section when owned in severalty, but could take payment on an undivided portion, and refused to take the money in the way they wanted. Finally, however, the complainants paid their proportion, and took a receipt for the payment of the tax as if on the undivided three-fourths of the quarter section under protest. The remaining quarter of the quarter section was solid for taxes, and as that sale cast a cloud on the title to the whole tract, the complainants field a bill to have it set said.

The defendant alleged that that section of the payment of the tax assessed on a tract of land was inoperative; that no effect could be given to it, owing to the consequences which would follow; that it would be embarrassing to the Collector, and it would be embarrassing to the Colle

that quarter section when owned in severalty, but could take payment on an undivided portion, and refused to take the money in the way they wanted. Finalty, however, the complainants paid their proportion, and took a receipt for the payment of the tax as if on the undivided three-fourths of the quarter section under protest. The remaining quarter of the quarter section was sold for taxes, and as that sale cast a cloud on the title to the whole tract, the complainants filed a bill to have it set aside.

The defendant alleged that that section of the statute which enabled a party to pay any part of a tax assessed on a tract of land was inoperative; that no effect could be given to it, owing to the consequences which would follow; that it would be embarrassing to the Collector, and it would oftentimes be impossible for him to know what to do; and that parts of the tract might be of quite unequal value. That, for instance, if a party were allowed to pay on the east half of a lot, the east half might be improved, and, of course, far more valuable than the west half, thus doing an injustice to the other owner.

Judge Farwell, however, held that a party had a right to do what a statute gave him the right to do, and that inasmuch as the statute said that the Collector was to receive payment on any part or parcel of land charged with taxes, when a particular specification was furnished thereof, that the owner had the right to pay in the manner and under the conditions specified, and that if in such a case the law was defective so that a sale could not be made of the remainder, that was not a fault of the owner who had jaid, nor was he to be prejudiced thereby. It was the duty of the Legislature to remedy the defect, and the right of the party to pay on a part of the land could not be taken from him.

In the case under consideration, however, the Judge beld that if the complainants had intended to pay three-quarters of the quarter-section, they should have adhered to that position, and ought not to have done anything the

THE DIVERSET ESTATE.

Judge Moore yesterday morning gave a decision in the case of Annie V. Johnson, adminis-Judge Moore yesterday morning gave a decision in the case of Annie V. Johnson, administratir, vs. Angeline Diversey et al., widow and heirs of Michael Diversey, deceased. It appeared that in 1860 Francis Johnson and Michael Diversey were partners in the wholesale and retail liquor-business. On Johnson's death in that year, Diversey took possession of the firm property, but falled to give any account of the business. Mrs. Johnson, as administratiri, therefore began suit for account, which was yet undecided in 1869, when Diversey died. The suit was then revived against the heirs, and testimony taken, but the whole files were destroyed in the fire of 1871. Falling in an attempt to restore the papers, Mrs. Johnson began a new suit in April last against the same parties, charging that they had at least only witnesses yesterday were James H. Mo-

suit by a distress warrant against Z. M. Hall to recover \$1,500 back rent. George Schweinfurth commenced an action against Philip Dietes, Helena Dietes, and Catherine Buchu, laying damages at \$4,000.

THE OLD "REPUBLICAN." SUIT AGAINST CHARLES A. DANA.

The New York Sun of the 10th has the follow ng. which will be of interest to many persons

ing, which will be of interest to many persons in this State:

The suit of the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., against Charles A. Dans, to recover the amount of a promissory note for \$5,000, made Jan. 18, 1806, was beard yesterday by Judge Larremore and a jury. In July, 1:85, one Mack, known as Dr. Mack, a physican and politician, and described by Mr. Dans in his evidence as "a modern statemnsn," visited Mr. Dans in Washington. Mack told Mr. Dans that a company had been organized for the publication of the Chicago

JUDGE BOOTH—452 454 to 465, inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call announced.

VERTER STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT
—H. V. Squires et al. vs. Proceeds of sale of schooner
Whirlwind; decree, 234.—G. S. Rand et al. vs. Same,
297.83.—Lasse J. Smith vs. Same, 293.12.—John Canfield et al. vs. scow J. B. Chapin, 204.—Vessel Owners'
Towing Association vs. Same, 454.—Thomas E. Miller
et al. vs. Same, 51,568.75.—George C. Finney et al. vs.
Proceeds of sale of bark Farsan, 21,749.28.—Same vs.
Same, 317.—Chicago Dry-Dock Company vs. Same,
3151.35.—S. T. Atwater et al. vs. Same, 3740.25.
Surgano Court—Coursessus—William H. Mend
vs. James H. Campbell, 316.37.—J. R. Lyman vs.
James M. Wood, 519.38.—Solomon Stein vs. Patrick
M. Logan and Cleark Gieb, 319.76.—F. H. Frekenwirth
vs. William and Mary Jakobs, 233.28.—Ann E. Webster vs. Timothy Wright, 235.195.83.

JUDGE GART—C. M. Hardy vs. Thomas Hamilton,
3175.—Christian Schmidt vs. Edward Bobsy, 342.63.—Sobsetian Mossier vs. Johnun P. Steedchen, 5314.37.—
Downer & Benis Browing Company vs. James D. Fanning, 3462.—George Hall et al. vs.
Charles C. 230.34.—Sobsetian Mossier vs. Johnun P. Steedchen, 5314.37.—
Downer & Benis Browing Company vs. James D. Fanning, 3462.—George Hall et al. vs.
Charles P. McKay, 380.58.—Benisy's Wattagan Browing Company vs. Edward Garris, 3114.58.

JUDG Mooks—H. H. Hoffman vs. Chicago & Paciác Raifroad Company; verdict \$109, and motion for
new trial.

GINGUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—D. H. Fielcher
Vs. Jane Law, gluardian of P. E. Law, S. L. Law, Anna
E. Law, Albert C. Law, and Arthur C. Law; verdict

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Tenggo. O., Feb. 11.—Alford Phillips, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this place, who came here about 1852 with a moderate sum of Towns on the fact of the service of

CHICAGO, Feb. il.—The inclosed article was prepared some weaks ago, and has been lying on my deak ever since. Being somewhat distrustful of my own judgment as to the result of repealing the "legal-tender clause" (my opinion being directly opposed to that of Tax Taxouxx), I have hesitated about sending it to you. But as Mr. Blaine has expressed precisely the same view of the consequences attending this same view of the consequences attending this measure, I am emboldened to send the article to you for publication. Respectfully, C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

The continued part of the part

enough; but who will do it?—E.s.

If it is found that there is more gold than is needed for use as eurrency, some of it will of course disappear. But the process will be gradual, producing no distress nor panic, because it will hardly be perceived. It is by no means certain that the volume of the currency will as the long rus be much reduced, for, confidence being established, new enterprises will arise and new avenues will be opened for a large circulation of money, and prices, so far from falling, will be quite as likely to rise. The debtor cannot complain if his greenhack is appreciated in value by no his greenback is appreciated in value by an effort of his. He is not less able to pay tria

effort of his. He is not less able to per his debt. The banks will go right along without any disturbance in their operations. Business of every kind will receive new life because of new confidence in the future.

Whether these views are correct or not, it is sarely worth while to look fairly and deliberately at all the possible consequences of a measure so full of im portance for weal or woe to the people of this land.

C. P. B.

inst., and see so much more of good, honest, sense in it than seems likely to emanate from Congress for a long time to come, that I hesi-

ment the cost and burden of returning to epscia payments."

Now, this proposition contains one, if not two, errors. It assumes that the Government as such can act independently of the people. This in some way the Government can bear a burden that otherwise would be cast upon the people. This is a popular fallacy. Congress can pass laws requiring the people to pay their debising money, and this will amount to a congrest among all the people with each other to do so; but Congress or the Government can take upon itself no burden any more than it create values; and it can no more create values than it can reste a rainbow to soan the heavens. The Government is simply an absorbent. It can plunder the individual of his property, but ones the money is spent, it can never be returned unless it be obtained by plundering somebody sha. Government is simply an absorbent. It casplundes the individual of his property, but once the money is spent, it can never be returned unless it be obtained by plundering somebody elea.

Banks are artificial persons, and should share an equal burden with natural persons in returning to specie payments and no more, for at last all of their property is owned by natural persons, and to impose upon banks a greater burden than is imposed upon one class of natural persons than is imposed upon another class. This is just what the "Granger" legislation of the West has been attempting to do with raircost; and while the plan is not entirely unpopular yet it must soon become so, at the stupidest must see after a time that a body of men, whether it be Congress. Legislature, or even a majority of the people, that will plunder one class or interest will, when occasion requires, plunder another class, and so nothing is secure.

National Banks, like individuals, should be required to pay their debts in money,—not by giving a note of the Government, for the note of a Government or bank will not redeem its not in money, it is simply credit; and whenever it becomes certain that the Government or hank will not redeem its not in money, from that moment the note hecomes totally worthless and no power on earth can make it otherwise. To require National Banks to hoard gold for years will do no good,

will senist very materially in a resum to spee payments. If the Government and National Banks are required to heard gold until such secures enough to pay its debts, they will soon gas into the condition of a man standing at the hear of a monotain who tries to take breach enough to carry him to its summit without breathing again, he simply collapses in the effort. The difficulty is that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, and we are daily witnessing the furmitiating spectacle of a Government doing all it can to keep it out of circulation by pretending to sell gold on the markst, as it does not need, and now Mr. Burchard wants the banks to heard at my If it is to be kapt boarded up and oue or circulation, why not leave it in the mines? It is entirely a first them.

Mr. Burchard ought to see that the "National-Currency" act should be amended so that Government done could not be paid in national our-rency, but that we should begin at ones to pay a position of them in gold and silver, and finally end by paying them all in that way, as we now pay duties on imports. At the same time the Legal-Tender act should be amended so as to require that a portion of all indebtedness here after created should be paid in gold and silver; and if we begin by paying only 5 per cent in specie, and continue to increase the percentage from year to year, we shall soon arrive at the point desired; but if we want to do it all at once, it will never be done, except through a general crash, and if it is to be done without a crash, the whole people, as well as the banks, should begin to gother, and, when specie gets into circulation and is needed to pay debts and taxes with it will stay these.

THE WEATHER.

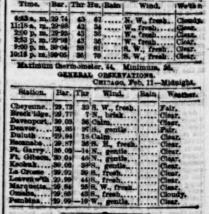
Washin at N. D. C., Feb. 12—1 a, m.—In the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missioneri Valleys, falling barometer, costerly to southerly winds, and warmer, partly clouds

to soutparty weekber.

In New England, the Middle States, and Lower Lake region, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, colder and generally clear weather, followed in the two last districts by southerly winds and falling barometer.

LOCAL CHERNYATIONS.

CHICASO. Feb. 11.



TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The unit in New York of the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., against Charles A. Dana to recover on a \$6,000 note having resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the case goes up on an appeal to the General Term, and probably to the Court of Appeals.

Charles Moner was found dead, with a pistoly shot through his head, lying on his father's grove at the Union Genetary in Milwayles yes terday morning. Canse, grief for his father't death.

Jacob Divilbies, an old and distinguished citizen of Springfield. Illi, yesterday morning and denly fell dead at the breakfast-table. Apoplexy was the came of death. Deceased we in the 19th, year, and same to include the

LIFE'S MUTATIONS.

The Romance of a Rich You Man, Now a Resident of Chicago.

& British Raval Officer of Fine Fami Becomes a Variety Singer.

What a Bountiful Supply of White and an Unsympathetic Wife Accomplished.

A Practical Sermon, Worthy Attention of Our Rapid Young Men. From a Lisutemant's position in the

From a Lasotepant's possion in the J Savy to that of a tenor in a very medium to company, the transition is rarely heard of out the pages of romanca. From the com of a British man-of-war to the green-room propert-hall is a change of base scarcely every perjenced. Yet this is the fate of one man nightly eaters to the amusement of sudie which gather in the Adelphi. A native gogland and part heir to one of Esgland and part heir to one of most extensive estates that pay to the Orows, he for a portion his early life felicitated himself on the pulson of resources more generous than a single vouchasfed to man. Wine and wompleted a conquest of his means about years ago, and resolved him into an emigrathe New World, where, a soldier of fortunated into his where marit alone was measure of success. He became a resident prosperous city within a day's ride of Chic and in a fiduciary capacity commended him let the confidence and esteem of his neight

report encernialites, mad of a loading individual with the commercial and bereals of that elev. He was communicative and elevative in the commercial and further fact that his brother's with his inhested in commerce of her management in the commercial them to visible would encesse to procure such a se would encesse to procure such as would encesse to procure such as would encesse to procure such as would encesse to amening a fortune that the prospection, the whilem look sequent the wrack of his fortune his family, sained for New York about 150. From that city he removed to know of his brother, where he obtains the management of the country of t

he New World, where, a soldier of fortune, he ushed into lists where merit alone was the maked into lists where more alone was the measure of snoosse. He became a resident of a presperous city within a day's ride of Chicago, and in a fiduciary capacity commended himself to the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

to day he recalls that past, when he was aur-rounded by the inxuries of life, as an exquisite from in the hour of terrible reality. From a position of comfort and case he

to a sirele less prominent and respectable, be-coming the habitate of top-rooms, where he con-sured with the dregs of society there arrayed,

part the inmate of an asylum, and finally drift-wood behind the scenes, and the story of his

He was born and reared in Devonshire, His

plication was considered favorably, and the plicate emigraed to the ship mirrory and for the Michael and South three presents and him. He was sheen three present and, for settlerious services at the scorming of the Palace at the Chinese accept, was presented to be office of Sub-Leuntemant. On his roturn he as temporably attached to the equadron lying a the historier of Physical and the recipient of the historier of Physical accepts, while the recipient of the matthy citizens maid-

in represented as a ages, the is represented as a burnous age. The is represented as a burnous aming, healthy frish girt of counties per all structions, accomplished in all the politics, administrations, and assembly and all the politics of the personal charges who attracts the het personal charges to the also

whether these views are correct or not, it is whether these views are correct or not, it is say worth while to look fairly and deliberately all the possible consequences of a measure so ll of importance for weal or woe to the peoce of this land.

C. P. B.

MR. BURCHARD'S LETTER.

the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
GALVA, Id., Feb. 10.—I have carefully read
e communication of the Hon. Horatio Carechard, published in The Tribune of the 8th
et., and see so much more of good, honest
use in it than seems likely to emanate from
suggress for a long time to come, that I heeite to criticise it, and will only refer to his first
and consider which is as follows: "I It is just
the state of the communication which is as follows: "I It is just
the control of the communication which is as follows: "I It is just
the control of the communication which is as follows: "I I to just

so require them to pay out gold sesist very materially in a resum to speciests. If the Government and National sare required to heard gold until asch setenough to pay its debts, they will soon get the condition of a man standing at the base mountain who tries to take breath enough ry him to its summit without breathing, he simply collapses in the effort. The ally is that gold has been withdrawn from alion, and we are daily witnessing the fulling spectacle of a Government doing all its been it out of circulation by pretending a gold on the market, as it does old army ng, or anything eiges that it does not need ow Mr. Burchard wants the banks to heard If it is to be kept hearded up and ous of ation, why not leave it in the mines? It is ly safe there.

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THE WEATHER arx, 4 :x, D. C., Feb. 12-1 a, m.-In the Lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower ri Valleys, falling barometer, easterly therly winds, and warmer, partly cloudy

ew England, the Middle States, and Lows region, rising barometer, northwest te est winds, colder and generally clear t, followed in the two last districts by winds and falling barometer.

im thermometer, ft. Minimum, 36.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Midnight. | Rar. | Thr Wind | Rain | Weather.

When the smeatch of the prospective bride's untiles was suight, she refused her consent, and the pair resorted to a convenion Greina timen and were united. They refired to the humanic catale, whose they had the iswaed furwinds, and ethorshed his substance in a resmal of parties, fates, and halls. His brother had smood to the United States and established himself in a neighforway city, where his investments present, and to day he is regarded so one of the shid sam of his vicinity in which the lives, is vestigated, and to day he is regarded so one of the shid sam of his vicinity in which the lives, is vestigated with the commercial and marine injected of the they. He was communicated with, informed of the brother's wife had been dishested in consequence of her marriage. In supone, he wasted them to visit him and he would endeaver to procure such employment as vould endeaver to procure to the complex of his fortune. Acting any of the such a such of the such as a consequence of his bother, where he obtained a remarked to the register of the procure of his bother, where he obtained a remarked his such as a consequence of his bother, where he obtained a remarked such as a consequence of his brother, when he had the factoring procuped to the register of the brother and his received his action of his holds and the factoring procuped to the condition of his holds and the factoring his reform his wife, he had been the remarked his many listed he r ber his entire property, valued at about \$15,000 (is trust for the benefit of their children), all of which had been the result of his individual labors, and gave himself over wholly to drink.

About a year since he determined to reform, and with that hope in view came to Cheago. But his life here was a repetition of that which he was ambitious to cut loose from, and he descended lower in the scale of humanity. Excended lower in the scale of h

LIFE'S MUTATIONS.

The Romance of a Rich Young Man, Now a Resident of Chicago.

A British Rayal Officer of Fine Family Becomes a Variety Singer.

That a Bountiful Supply of Whisky and an Unsympathetic Wife Accomplished.

A Practical Sermon, Worthy the Attention of Our Rapid Young Men.

From a Lieutenant's position in the British Ray to that of a tenor in a very medium variety caper, the transition is rarely heard of within the professed with the professed with the present of a British man-of-war to the green-command of a British man-of-war to the green-command of a British man-of-war to the green-command of a British man of war to the green war to the war of the green war of the green

trusted his sincerity. Friends who had enjoyed his hospitality in more prosperous days shunned him, but he struggled on daily relating how difficult it is for a man who is down to raise himself above circumstance and prejudice. When he had, as he thought, become proof against temptation, he endeavored to secure a position in the choir of one of the city churches, but was unsuccessful. Manager Grover heard of his excellence as a singer, and after some preliminary negotiations he was engaged and has since been employed there for the past fortnight, his efforts meeting with the approval not only of the management but also of the audiences, and, with the immediate prospect of contracting with an English operatroupe for a season, he is encouraged to hope that his days of sorrow are past.

AN OPEN LETTER.

The Illinois Railroad Commission. To the Edutor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is about time the Republican party and the people should receive some indication from the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State, as to what they have done or

He was born and reared in Devonshire. His father was known as one of the oldest officers in the Queen's service, the last surviving officer of the battle of Trafagar, and a witness of the full of Nalson an the blood-staned decks of the Victory. His family was composed of three sons, one being educated to commercial pursuits, a second apprenticed to ministerial labors, and the third to the profession his father had excelled in. After thorough preparation, this last was entered as a candidate for honors in the Boyal Naval College at Newcroes, near Landon. He consisted the course of study prescribed in that institution, graduating in 1855, and was appointed to a subordinate position, swaling orders. His season of vacation was passed in travel, and amid the society of urbates and scholars. Having run the games of the principal continued cities, he returned to Regised, and applied for active solvice. The application was considered favorably, and the applicant ensigned to the ping.

mail stimutions, associational in all the positions of educated, refused, and one who attracted in almost by her pursual charma, but also by its substantial energy she would bring to the measural soi or. She was a native of Dublin, he daughter of one of the genetry, the nince of inter Ball. Chief Justice of the Court of Admirals Jurisdiction, and part houses to the accurate to the accurate and the highly Jurisdiction, and part houses to the accurate and the highly Jurisdiction, and part houses to the accurate and the system of the most formed character before he young Lieutenment was again ordered to say. He was gone have years on this trip, insing which he wisited South America and the United States, and on his setten to England cought to place himself again in communication with the Intel less. He failed he has to fitted south the following with the less here. He failed he has to time and opportunity, and, as a full-legged Hamberra, mitted steared in community of the Densyl to the West Indies to sent the nucleation of segotiations respecting the science of the Commodere Wilkes, when the deployment had deposed of this affair, to was peculied to his house by death in the family, and at the close of the customary mourning paried he began a tour of the English watering places. In Rath he unexpectedly reserved he sequentials only after she had yielded a willing meant to his

clusives, which contain provisions devolving duties upon this Board.

Bec. 139 reads as follows:

Sald Commissioners shall examine into the condition and management, and all other matters concerning the business of railroads and warehouses in this State, or far as the same perfain to the relation of such roads and warehouses to the public, and to the accommodation and security of persons doing business therewith: and whether such railroad companies and warehouses, their officers, directors, managers, lessees, agents, and employes, comply with the laws of this State now in force, or which shall hereafter be in force, cencerning them. And whenever it shall come to their knowledge, by completed or determine, or they shall have reason to believe that any such law or laws have been or are being violated, they shall prosecute, or cause to be presented, all corporations or persons guilty of such violation. In order to enable and Commissioners efficiently to perform their duties under this sof, it is hereby made their duty to cause one of their number, at teas one one are immortant, to visit such county in the State, in which is a railroad station, and personally impure rate the management of such railroad and warshouse business.

Here, then, is a plain and unmistakable expression by law of the scope of their duties, and what they are expected to do to earn their salaries. This lays out work enough to give them constant employment, early and late, and employment, too, which would be of some benefit to the people, and also to the railroads of the State. Were they to attend to their business, they would not present the spectacle now seen, of devoting four or five days per month to their duties, and their pay-foll would not show a compensation of from \$40 to \$50 per day for the above-quoted section of the statute? I answer that, ander the "Act in relation to fencing and operating railroads," page 807, they should see that all track is asfely fenced, that smitable protection of salve singers and commissions of beginness of

some public benefactors in this and many repets, did they but conceive the spirit of the intend to do in return for their salaries of \$3,500 each per annum, drawn for the last three years with zealous diligence and commendable regularity.

It is about time Republicans of this State knew how little these gentlemen have done for their money; how utterly they have failed and neglected to obey the mandate of the law under which they were appointed, and how in consequence of their personal incapacity, incompetence, and neglect, the statutes of the State have been charged to operating appears and the state of the state.

And, in commencing, let me say that, as a Republican, I can lay no part of this neglect at the door of the Democratic member of the Commission, Mr. D. A. Brown. The two Republican members of the Board, fleers. Pearson and Steele, constitute a majority, and are responsible entirely for all official acis.

If Mr. Brown is a gentlemen of good judgment, anxious to do his duty to the State, and, in comparing the mental of the state who is cognizant of their course, a just maced of conduct, and is now receiving as the hands of every member of the correct and accurate, and based upon a thorizontal part of the state who is cognizant of their correct and accurate, and based upon a thorizontal part of the Board has by its inaction merited, and is now receiving as the hands of every member of the correct and accurate, and based upon a thorizontal part of the state who is cognizant of their correct and accurate, and based to the mass of the maintended the correct and accurate, and based to the measurement of Col. Cook sective stage were taken to correct and preservation. But, as I stated became of the duties imposed by law. In Noven. Steele, constitute a majority, and are responsible entirely for all official acts.

I. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of good judgment, anvious to do his duty to the State, and, in comparison with nim, the Republican element of the Board has by its inaction merited, and is now recoiving at the hands of every member of the party in the State who is cognizant of their course, a just smeed of censures.

The Board as constituted in March 1873, consisted of Col. H. D. Cook. Chairman, and Mesurs. Pearson and Brown. Under the management of Col. Gook active staps were taken to carry out the duties imposed by law. In November Col. Cook addenly died. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Hon. James Stoele, present incumbent, and Mr. Pearson became Chairman.

From that date to the present, a peridd of two years, during which time a salary of about \$300 per month has been pouring into their pockets, the Board under the direction of the Royaltican majority hava, beyond five or six days per month spent in suditing accounts of themselves and subordinates, and in reading letters from the Chicago Grain Inspection Department, accomplished absolutely noshing except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the beginning of nine or ten spits for except the department.

letters from the Chicago Grain Inspection Department, accomplished absolutely nothing except the beginning of nine or ten suits for except the beginning of nine or the state, whose of the state which does not feel scandalized at the special beginning to early space their positions at his state of the outrage of paying a legal fee of \$2.500 to one law firm in a little over a year, when the state almost the outrage of paying a legal fee of \$2.500 to one law firm in a little over a year, when the state almost the outrage of paying a legal fee of \$2.500 to one law firm in a little over a year, when the state almost provision such as such as a starting out with a limit of the outrage of paying a legal fee of \$2.500 to one law firm in a little over a year, when the state almost paying a legal fee of \$2.500 to one law firm in a little over a y

some people would use stronger language to describe.

If Gov. Beveridge, now that his attention is called in this direction, will heed the demand of the people, he will relieve his administration of the greatest incubus it has had to sustain.

Then let these two official nonentities give place to competent men, and public sentiment will welcome the change. This is a case for prompt action, and free use of the knife. Yours truly,

REPUBLICAN.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Those who have looked CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Those was have looked down upon the workmen engaged with their pon-derous-weighted machine in driving piles for the new Court-House, have doubtless wondered at the method adopted, and have guessed in their minds as to the object in driving the huge wooden shafts into the earth. The theory is supposed to be, that the soil is too soft and yielding to furnish a secure resting-place for the foundation of the massive structure, and, therefore, to need stiffening up to receive it. But if fore, to need stiffening up to receive it. But if this were the theory, why should not the piles be driven close together so as to give a uniform support to the structure, instead of being placed from 4 to 6 feet apart? It would seem that a uniform base were more reasonable than that the foundation should be sustained by piles under one-fifth of its extent, while four-fifthe remain manpported, except by the earth. Supposing it to be the design to make the foundation of concrets, will not the weight of the walls resting unon the portion not supplied with piles crack the concrete mass, and thus cause the building to settle unevenly? It is the opinion of some of our most careful and scientific architects that the piles should have been driven so thickly as to furnish a uniform support, or have been omitted entirely.

In New York City, when piles are driven as supports to massive buildings on those streets which have been made by filling in with soft earth, it has been customary to frive them so near together that they constituted a continuous and uniform support. Certainly this is the common-sense method, and, in expressing this opinion, I am not speaking at random, for I have the highest professional suthorisy to justify it. A building which is to cost over three millions of dollars, and designed to stand for ages, ought not to be family at the very bottom. Errors in the superstructure can more easily be remedied, but errors such as this seems to be are likely to vitiate the whole structure, and render the grand and coally edifice an abortion.

It is well known that the great American Express Building in this city was originally erected on so imperfect a foundation that the entire front was taken down to keep it from actually falling into ruin, and that a new and better this were the theory, why should not the piles

despotism sek?

But our Judgee are bonest. Yes, and the worst despots and tyrants are the bonest ones.

The worst and most implicable persecutors have worst despots and tyrants are the honest ones. The worst and most implicable persecutors have been the honest ones. It is not enough for our Judges to be honest. They must be freed to some extent from this terrible delinsion that the thing called Government must be sustained at all hazards, no matter how administered. I am not advocating revolution, but nothing in the world is so salutary as for the Government, both city and county, to learn by experience that the Government should to some extent be administered in accordance with the wishes of the law-shiding and tax-raying portion of the community. Can anything be more reasonable, I would ask even of the Judges? What are those wishes? Ninety-nine in a hundred of our law-abiding and tax-paying citizens will say that not only should the taxes be equivably assessed, and not by favoritism and corrupably assessed, and not by favoritism and corrup-tion, but at this time there should be sweeping and radical reductions. We have been obliged to submit to sweeping reductions in our own in-comes and expenditures. Best-estate neither

to the Legislature who will curb the ever-grow-ing tendency to over-taxation. We must elect Aldermen who will reduce the city expenditures, not one, but two, millions at least, and build the City-Hall by selling useless property. We must elect Assassors who are not only honest, but competent. We must abolish township organiza-tion. We must get an honest County Board, and, finally, we must elect not only honest Judges, but Judges who can see something of the rights of the people as well as the necessities of the Government.

of the Government.

One word to the Citizent' Association: If the city is piling up an illegal debt at the rate of nearly \$50,000 per month, as I am informed, why is not the city enjoined? Our Judges are honest, and it is not impossible that acase might be presented which would in their opinion, call for redrass.

Pao Bono Publico. AMENDING THE REVENUE LAW.

To the Bditor of The Chicago Tribune

that no relief can be had for those who have been so outrageously assessed on their personal effects, cannot the Citizens' Committee, or in case they decline, let our Representatives at Springfield attend to it, and have the Revenue laws so remodeled as to prevent in a measure, if not entirely, a repetition of such impositions as are now imposed upon the tax-payer. Have that law so amended that money on deposit, it being in the shape of a bank-account, may be listed as law so amended that money on deposit, it being in the chape of a bank-account, may be listed as other accounts in the list of "credita." Funds in hand, that is money stored away in old stockings, or at the depths of feather-beds, or in one's private asfe, to be likewise listed, and in case where debts are owing they to be taken into the account, and only the balance of credits listed. And let the Assessor or his Deputy, on the spot if practicable, and in the presence of the owner, value and list the merchandise as other chattel goods of such owner, and return him a duplicate. Should the valuations given by the Assessor not be estisfactory, allow the owner the right to call in two or more at his expense as arbitrators, who, together with the Assessor, shall fix the value. To this part of each and every list let each Assessor or Deputy be sworn. Let such valuation be final, with heavy penattics for fraud, allowing no Board of Equalization to change such values. With such a plan it does seem asthough honest and complete returns of property could be had whereby all would have to pay a just, and only a just, proportion. If Boards of Equalization are a necessity, let them have to do with real estate only. In fact, I don't just see why the above plan cannot be applied as well to the listing of real property.

HOW YO MAKE MOMINATIONS.

HOW TO MAKE NOMINATIONS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Primary meetings an even nominating conventions, as now conducted, are a curse to the politics of the country, and it is time that some new and better system of nom-inating public officers were adopted. So long as the primaries, with their cliques and Bings, are permitted to rule and name the rulers, so long is it possible for such men as Phillips and his sat-ellites to blackmail a rich and populous city. The press, which usually prompts and guides public opinion, could do much to correct this The press, which usually prompts and games public opinion, could do much to correct this great and growing evil. Let The Tribune and other papers of Chicago join hands for once and put down this iniquitous system of partial and one-sided nominations by a set of Ring politicians and tax-eaters. At each newspaper office a box might be provided for the deposit of nominations, and each paper might request its city readers to send in their nominations, the result of which should be announced at an appointed time. Editors might confer and announce the average result for the entire city. The Citzens' Association, being unpartisan, could safely be intrusted with this plan or method for ascertaining the public preference and will. Let it distribute among the merchants and business men a circular showing what offices are to be filled, and request that the blanks be filled with the names of such candidates as are thought to be most honest and capable. A comparison of these returns would show what candidates are most esteemed and syallable. This method of making nominations would be free from the evils of primary meetings, and give the people a more general interest and voice in the slevilen of public men.

WEAT AILS THE BOARD OF HEALTH? To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune:
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Can it be that the gentle men composing the Board of Health—so called
—are sick and the victims, from exposure, of
the terrible malaria which they have so long allowed to make its way unrestrained through our city? If this be the cause of their inactivity, it serves them right,—but if Nature has inespeci-ated them from smalling, or if some terrible

catarrh has seized them, they are to be pitied and envied.

Men with no noses or noses so obtuse as to render them unable to detect and locate smells as pungent and offensive as those from Bridgeport do not deserve to be called men of "sense," and their neglect for over six weeks to abate the nuisance is a virtual declaration of their incompetency and unfaithfulness as guardians of the public health. It would be serving these guardians right to bottle up the thickest and richest portion of this foul air and compal them to inhals it for the rest of their mortal official lives. Punish the men who cause the odors as one would a eat or dog which commits a nuisance in a neat and tidy house. These Bridgeport poisons are carrying disease and death into thousands of Chicago homes for which the Stock-Yard mangers and Board of Health should be held directly responsible.

To the Editor of The Change Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—In your issue of this date you say that the decision of Justice Poots in the tax case of the city against the Bichards' Iron Works was yesterday decided against the satter. Works was yesterday decided against the latter. Believing that you would not knowingly publish a misstatement of facts, and that, having been one of the proud array of tax-fighters and "knew how it was yourself," you would be ready and anxious to "taily one" for the first snocessful tax-case against the city, we confess to somewhat of surprise at the remarkable variance of your statement from the actual facts in the premises.

your statement from the actual races in the premises.

At the first place, the suit was not the City of Chicago against the Richards' Iron Works, but, on the contrary, the suit was brought by Richards' Iron Works against the City Collector. George Von Hollen, to recover the amount of \$180, paid to him Jan. 20 last, under protest, the amount being a tax assessed against the old Richards' Iron Works corporation for 1874, and previous to the existence of the present firm. The decision of Justice Foote was in favor of the plaintiff, and judgment for the full amount of \$180 and costs was rendered against the city, as the record shows. Very respectfully,

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, Feb. 11.—Allow me, as a young housekeeper, to ask some ladies of experience for a few plain recipes for cooking and baking— cake especially. Now, it is a very nice thing to have a cook-book. There you can read that by and tax-esters they can only see one side of the case. For what in the world do we pay the salaries of these Judges unless it is to protect the citizen from wrong and outrage? If this is all we can expect from honest men.—for I insist they are honest,—what are we to do? In favor of the thing called Government, secording to our Judges, all irregularities, all illegalities, all wrongs to private citizens, must be overlooked. What more could the worst despotism ask?

But our Judges are honest. Yes and the

> From a Charge to a Jury by Judge Guild, of Transcess,
> Our Supreme Court has very properly adjudged that the exemption laws made in behalf Our Supreme Court has very properly adjudged that the exemption laws made in behalf of poor persons shall be liberally construed and enforced; for instance, a horse and yoke of oxen, cart and two-horse wagon, are exempt by the words of the statute. Our, Supreme Court, Chief Justice Nicholson delivering the opinion, have solemoly adjudged that an ass is a horse, and a horse is an ass, belonging to the same species. While Judge Nicholson is good authorisy in the law, he is equally distinguished as a horse and assologist; and hereafter an ass must be regarded as a horse, and a horse as an ass. It is known that in the early days of Judea, the ass was the animal principally in use, either for riding or draught; yet history leaves us in doubt whether the ass is the progenitor of the horse, or the horse the progenitor of the ass. While it is a mooted question whether they germinated from the same root, yet amid the darkness we have the light of our Chief Justice that they are of the same species. In view of the liberal construction given by our Supreme Court, I have decided that a buck-wagon comes within the species of wagon exempt, and the parties have acquiseced in that decision. Now the poor mas and family may sleep in their own cabin, drive their own ass, ride in their own buck-wagon, repose under their own our the interes, and there is no one to make them afraid. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Sested proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock s. m., Tuesday, March 1, 1878, at which place and time thay will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivery at Omah Depot, Nebraska, in quantities as required during the remainder of the feesal year ending June 28, 1876, o'can million six hundred thousand (1, 200, 200) pounds of cots.

Proposals for a less quantity will be received.

Proposals are invited, both for the delivery of the corn and eats in new gunny or buring sacks, to be provided by contractor, and for delivery in such to be turnished by the Department to the contractor at Omaha Depot.

Each bid to be considered cheesid be guaranted by two responsible parties, not bidders, that they will become bondamen on sward of contract.

The proposals should be made separately for corn and for oats.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic prodistribution.

Buils should be endorsed on envelope, "Bids for The contract will be the Bids should be encourse to provise that the quantities contract will be let with the provise that the quantities contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermarks of the Department at any time partial full district.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Risel tide fermitted and full conditions made known on application to this office.

It is a supplied to the configuration of the conditions of the configuration of the configuration.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Explanation of Represents Marks. —† Saturday on capted. Sunday accepted. † Munday excepted. † April 20 accepted. † CHICASO'S MORTHWESTERN RALEGAD E Offices, of Clarie-et. Sherman Houses, and I st., corner Madisin-et, and at the depose.

7 8

a Depot corner of Welland Kinzip eta. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Tricks offer, St Chartes, and Jost of Twenty second of Tricks of Chartest, combined corner of Readolph and of the Chartest Chartest.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.
and Chicago, Kansus Oity and Denow Short Diags.
This Door, Was Side, near Maximus, bridge, Take
Offices: Al Door, and If Rendisphis.

CHICAGO, MH.WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL ROAD, sion Devot, corner Madison and Casal-sts, Ticket Office, South Clark-st., apposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Der Express.

15:00 p. m.

16:00 p. m.

16:0 ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

of Labrat, and fost of Thempyscond st. Thebe

Office, [3] Randolphest, man Clark.

CHIDAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Nobel Office, & Classics, normer of husbingto House, and at Depol. III Michigan-ar... corner Trains leave from Experition Suiding.

Day Express Pallman Drysting-Room Siesolag Cara, to See Joy without charges of the Cara and Hotel Cara and Hotel Cara and Hotel Cara and Hotel Cara. From Depots, foot Lake and Trenty-second-its.

Leane. Arries, CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE Depot, corner Clinion and Carroll-Sts., West Side.

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Prom aspot sorner Cinton and Carrier.

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Columbus, Pittaburg & New York
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Subs. m. 550p. m.

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120s. m. 750s. m.

* Snnday excepted, § Dally. † Except Mandays. ‡ E BALTHORE & OHIO HARLHOAD.

Point learn from rear of Experience Building and rear

A Theory-second-d. Deput corner Machine-st. and
Michigan-ar. City effect, 50 Clari-st., corner of Wash-Louis, | Africe.

18:30 a. m. | 3:30 a. m. 3:36 a. m. | 5:10 p. m. 5:30 p. m. | 3:10 p. m. Daily. Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAR, ROAG.

upot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-dz. Stehar phoGrand-Pacific Breet.

Omaha, Leavanw'thia Atchison E. 19 50 a. m. 150 p. m. 160 p. m. 16 WINTER RESORTS-Florida GRAND NATIONAL HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE, FILA.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE STATE. Ope
from December until May.
Special rates by week or
mouth. Charges paid for teleprams, for rooms, re
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Also Proprietor Kimball House, Alkobs. Gs. NASSAU, N. P.,

A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT
or those desirous of excaping the severity of a Northmelimate. Temperature never faits below 64 dig.,
shrenbeth, nor rises showe 22 dig., and the variation
ces not exceed 5 dig. in 26 hours.

THE ROYAL VIDTORIA HOTEL,
sutfituly situated and well kept. United Shakes and
ritish Mail strangers every ten days

FROM SAVANNARI, GA.

The only 48 hours and in sight of land nearly the se-

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DISSOLUTION.

Trip only 48 hours and in eight of land nearly the se-tire distance. Illustrated Nashna, Guide sent free on application. MURRAY, FERRITS & CO., 62 South street, New York, or W. F. WHITE, Agent M. C. R. B., 67 Clark street, Chicago.

FLORIDA. THE WINDSON HOTEL, on St. James Perk, Jacksonville, Florida, how open for guesta, is now, complete, and first-class in every corpect.

BOOTT & MOORE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Chin and Henry Buschmeyer, under the first style of Chin & Buschmeyer, bean dissolved by institute and Henry Chin having purchased the interest of Henry Buschmeyer, and will collect all this and exits all the firm's debts, and is to early sarty entitled to collect, and he is the successor of Chin & Hundy Chin, Chicago, Fab. 11, 1878. HENRY CAIN.

The copartnership known as Hepp & Schoenfinler, of the City of Chicago, Ill., ended and terminated by con-tract on the lat day of January, 1878. Mr. Jacob B, Hepp has assumed all assets and agrees to pay all lia-bilities of said copartnership, and continues the busi-ness at the old stand, 75 to 81 West Chicago-ar, ness at the old stand, 75 to 81 West Chicago-ar.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

in New York of the First National Springfield, Ill., against Charles A. cover on a \$5,000 note having result of the plaintiff, the case goes up on to the General Term, and probably to of Appeals.

Mauer was found dead, with a pistol-agh his head, lying on his father's the Union Cemetery in Milwaykee yes ruing. Cause, grief for his father's

THE CHTY.

CENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, Optichan, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building) was at 8 a. m., 43 deg.; 10 a. m., 42; 12 m., 44; 8 p. m., 40. Barome-8 s. m., 28.72; 8 p. m., 29.15.

Officer Bergan, of the Deering Street 8, tation, shot a mad dog yesterday, as it was coming out of a grocery store on Ashland, near Archet avenue. It had bitten several other dogs and stripped a young man of his clothing.

The fire-extinguishing arrangements in an about the new marble building corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, occupied by Charles P. Kellogg and Hart Bros., were tested yesterday afternoon and found to work satisfactorily.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Schumacher found the lower part of a human leg wrapped in a paper and lying in the vacant lot No. 110 Randolph street. The limb was apparently that of a woman, and had been amputated some time. It was sent to the Morgue.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a young man named Charles F, Foley, employed at No. 15 Randolph street, while ascending in the elevator, fell a distance of 50 feet to the floor beneath, and was instantly killed. His body was removed to the residence of his parents, and the Coroner notified.

The Illinois State Central Republican Commit-tee will hold its session on the 22d inst., at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, and not at the Palmer House, as has been announced. A large attendance is ex-pected. The headquarters of the Secretary and other officers will be at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

At the prayer-meeting of Leavitt Street Con-regational Church held Wednesday evening gregational Church held Wednesday evening.
Mr. J. W. Shaw announced the death of Mr.
George Meudell, a member of the church, and after remarks by different brethren, a commit-tee was appointed to draft appropriate resolu-tions and forward to the widow of the deceased. The Committee submitted its report, which was

Almost 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon a lad named Isaac Talbott, residing at No. 639 Congress street, was struck on the head with a brick that fell from the new Kush Medical College, corner of Wood and Harrison streets, and received injuries that resulted fatally yesterday moraing. The Cornore held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the property-owners along Archer avenue, south of Halsted street, was held last evening to receive bids for paying the avenue in that locality, and to take the recessary steps to commence the work. Three bids were received, all of which were turned over to a committee which will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at Turner's packing house to make the award.

A little occurrence took place yesterday afternoon in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit
Court, which, though unexpected, was not unpleasant. Mr. Jacob Gross, the well-known and
obliging Clerk of the Court, was the interested
party, and when he went home he was the possessor of a magnificent gold watch valued at
\$200, which was presented to him by the clerks
in the office, Mr. Emmert making the presentation. Mr. Gross' remarks were few but to the
point, and he is quite willing to forgive the deception put on him.

A meeting of the members of the Second Regiment was held at the Armory last evening, at which a sample of the uniform recently adopted was exhibited. The coat is a dark blue, similar in cut and trimming to that of the First Regiment. In fact, the uniform as a whole does not materially differ from that adopted by the First except in color. The date of the first dress parade has not yet been agreed upon, but it is generally conceded that the announcement that it would occur on the 22d inst. was premature.

mature.

At a meeting of the Chicago Produce Exchange, held yesterday afternoon, the following were appointed delegates to the National Butter and Egg Convention, which meets in Davenport, Ia., on the 1st of next month: George E. Gooch, Jr.C. Cruese, J. M. Bockwell, E. P. Howell, James M. Smith, D. Richards, K. Hoekster, L. C. Orvis, Joel Smith, Mrs. Lydia Cadwell, C. H. Weaver, J. H. Adams, E. Biglow, C. L. Arnold, Col. Watts, W. H. Ford, James E. Cowles, N. W. Hughes, S. B. Chase, J. H. Wood, J. R. Lyons, A. Albro, W. W. Chandler, O. W. Butts, George P. Braun, L. E. Fitts, C. F. Dexter, C. C. Rice, W. Goodrich, J. C. Knopf, Maj. Denison, H. C. Tait, W. W. Dexter, E. S. Boyington.

In the Court proceedings reported yesterday

In the Court proceedings reported yesterday it was stated that a suit for \$15,000 had been it was stated that a suit for \$15,000 had been commenced against the Chicago Avenue Church. As this was supposed to refer to Mr. Moody's, a reporter of The Tribuxe vesterday called upon Mr. J. V. Farwell to obtain some particulars from him. That gentleman stated 'that everything on Mr. Moody's church had been paid for as the work progressed, under orders from Mr. Moody, who did not want anything done until there was money to do it with. He also stated that was chosen stemporary Chairman, He made a was chosen stemporary Chairman. He made a DEATH OF THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN WHO VISITED

DEATH OF THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN WHO TISITED CHICAGO.

Mr. John F. Stafford, of this city, yesterday received a letter announcing the death of Mrs. Beard, mother of the distinguished artists, William H. and James H. Beard. She passed away peacefully, while asleep, and without pain, Thursday, the 10th inst. Mrs. Beard was a remarkable woman. Being a great reader, and possessed of a wonderful memory, she was the standard authority in all political disputes that took place in the neighborhood in regard to old-time parties, as well as the historical events of her time. She retained her faculties to the last, and, until a very recent period, good physical health. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Tom Corwin, and other celebrated men of their day, seldom passed through Ohio without making a call on Mrs. Beard, for whom they had a high esteem. In the year 1810 her husband owned and commandad a brig on the lakes. The vessel was chartered by the Government to transport stores and mustifier of war to the different fortification. ad a brig on the lakes. The vessel was char-tered by the Government to transport stores and munitions of war to the different fortifications on the lakes. Mrs. Beard accompanied her husband on the voyage, and landed in Chicago in the summer of that year. There were but seventy-eight persons in the fort at that time, and the sight of a white woman was quite cheer-ing to them. At her death she was about 89 years of age. She will be buried to-day at Painesville, where she has lived for over haif a senture.

BROWN'S ANSWER TO HURD.

Thursday evening A. J. Brown filed with the First Methodist Church of Evanston a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, containing his answer to the charges preferred against him by H'B. Hurd Jan. 15. The whole publication is little also than a series of general and specific deutsian. Hurd Jan. 15. The whole publication is little alse than a series of general and specific denials of all and singular the charges made by Hurd. For instance, Brown says that he has not published or circulated slanders against Hurd; that he has not given untruthful reports of law cases; that he has not defamed Hurd. Brown then defends his action in publishing a pamphlet concerning Hurd while the latter was running for office, and says that such was his duty and privilege as a citizen, and further that if any damage was done to Hurd it was done by the facts which are found in the courts of record of the State. Brown then particularizes passages in Hurd's charges which he claims to be especially false as matters of fact. The reply closes as

follows:
And A. J. Brown says that such wrongs and indigmities on the part of said Hurd, as shown in the record
of said Hurd, should no longer be countenanced, concealed, or permitted within its communion; and A. J.
Brown insists that such judgment shall be pronounced
as shall vindicate the honor and purity of the church.

caled, or permitted within its communion; and A. J. Brown insists that such judgment shall be pronounced as shall vindicate the honor and purity of the church.

THE COUNTY HOSTITAL.

The new County Hospital is progressing with as much rapidity as can be expected with so heavy a work. The two medical pavilions are approaching completion, and during the past week Architect Cochrane has been preparing the plans for the Domestic Department, which comprizes the kitchen, bake-room, and coral-room, store-rooms, cellars, and the dormitories for the servants. He is also preparing the plans for the laundry-building, in which are the boiler-house, engine-room, and coal-room. He is also working on the plans for the Mortuary, a building 45 feet square, with two stories and a collar. The latter will be devoted to heating and storage. In the first story will be two reception-rooms for the dead; one will be 11 feet 6 inches by 17 feet, and the other 11 feet 6 inches by 17 feet, and the other 11 feet 6 inches by 17 feet, and the other 11 feet 6 inches by 17 feet, and the other 11 feet 6 inches by 18 feet. These rooms will have floors of alate made to dish to the centre, and an opening in the floor will connect with the drain-pipe. In one room there will be four and in the other two medical proposed in the ward that Ald. Coey will be a candidate for Alderman in the coming municipal election, and that he will be acandidate for Alderman in the coming municipal election, and that he will be acandidate for Alderman in the coming municipal election, and that he will be acandidate for Alderman in the coming municipal election, and that he will be acandidate for Alderman in the coming municipal election, and that he will be acandidate for Alderman in the coming municipal election, and that he will be acandidate for Alderman in the coming municipal election, and the heat the opponents will be Ald. Fitzgersdd and P. O'Sullivan. The Republicans of the Republicans of the Secretary.

On motion of S. M. Booth the Chairman appointed Secretary

large table. There is a flight of stairs to the museum above. The lecture-room or amphitheatre is on the first floor, and with its elevated seats occupies the height of the building, which is 22 feet. Under and around the seats in the front portion of the building is a hall or passage-way, with two flights of stairs to the upper gallery or elevated seats. In this hall, placed in the corner, will be two sinks. The seats are arranged in semi-circular form, and in the centre floor-way will be placed a Bydons' patent table, to be used in post-mortem examinations or autopaies. The amphitheatre or lecture-room will be 30 feet by 42 feet in the clear. In the rear of the lecture-room and in the second story will be the museum for anatomical specimens. This will be fitted up with glass edges in the most approved manner. Special specimens. This will be fitted up with glass cases in the most approved manner. Special attention has been given to the ventilation and lighting. In addition to the windows on three sides there will be a large akylight, throwing light directly upon the table.

THE MICROSCOFE.

The State Microscopical Society met last night at 263 Wabash avenue, the Academy of Sciences, H. W. Fuller in the chair, B. W. Thomas, Secre-

Dr. H. A. Johnson explained, by diagrams drawn on a black-board, the manner of illuminating objects under the binocular microscope by reflected lights, and the concentration of both direct and reflected rays upon the object. The subject was interesting to microscopists and subject was interesting to microscopists and complicated in detail.

Prof. R.W. Piper exhibited numerous slides of insects by means of a sciopticon. The speci-nens were enlarged to 400,000 times their actual

thens were enirged to solvoor since shell are as a ze.

Thursday evening the Professor delivers a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association when he will exhibit a large number of spacimens by the aid of a hydro-oxygen light.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A meeting of the First Ward Republican Club was held last evening at the old Republican head-quarters on the corner of Lake and Clark streets. Commissioner Simeon W. King pre-sided. The attendance was not large.

The first business before the meeting consist-The first business before the mosting consisted in the reading of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Town taxes in the City of Chicago have become unnecessarily burdensome and oppressive, and the public good demands the abolition of townabips in the City of Chicago;

Resolved, That the old system of town organizations ought to be abolished within the city limits of Chi-

ought to be somethed whether the First Ward of this city, without distinction of party, pledge themselves to use all lawful means to this end and invite the votes of this city to unit with them.

Reselved, That a committee of three be appointed to devise some plan of action and to report the same without nunceessary delay.

on motion, the resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman appointed on the Committee Mr. Wickersham, Mr. S. D. Haskell, and Mr. George On motion, the President was added to the

Mr. S. D. Haskell made a few remarks upon the way in which the ward politics had been run by certain men in previous campaigns. These men had taken upon themselves the responsi-bility of forming ward clubs, and had elected their own members of the Central Committee. This Club had now gotten upon a good footing and the members would see that their rights were not trampled upon. He therefore moved that Messrs. H. F. Lewis and W. A. Montgomery be elected members of the Republican Central

Committee.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Magill wished to express his hearty approval of the remarks of the previous speaker, the hoped that in the future the respectable voters of the ward would work together for the

voters of the ward would work together for the best welfare of the party.

Mr. King referred to the former bad reputation of the ward, which was known as the "bloody First." That order of things was now gone, he hoped. The last campaign had brought out the best men in the ward to take an active part in politics, and they would heresfier work as they never had before.

Mr. Haskell said that he had been approached a few days previous by a man who wanted him to support him for the office of City Assessor. He had replied that one of the rules of the First Ward Club was not to support any man who sought an office. The time had passed when office-seekers could get elected. The people should choose their own representatives and elect them to office.

should choose their own representatives and elect them to office.

The matter of making arrangements for renting the hall permanently for the use of the Club was referred to the Executive Committee.

The question of redistricting the ward came up, Mr. Haskell reporting that the committee had divided the ward into nine districts, cut north and south by State and Lasalle, and east and west by Washington and Lake streets.

The Club then adjourned, to meet Friday evening at the Tremont House.

was chosen temporary Chairman. He made a few remarks on the needs of the people, on the necessity of better government and principles, &c., and thanked those present for the honor of

necessity of better government and principles, &c., and thanked those present for the honor of his temporary election.

On motion, a Committee of five—Messrs. D. C. Smith, J. B. Chaffee, Goodwillie, Wakeman, and Hall—was appointed to propose officers for a permanent organization. They withdrew. In their absence a speech was made by Mr. William Baker, colored, who is well known in the Ward as Orator Brown.

The Committee returning, reported the following names for officers of the Club: President, Elliot Anthony; Vice-Presidents, Addison Ballard, T. W. Harvey, Dr. Thomas Bevan, Nathan Corwith, W. H. Eddy, J. W. E. Thomas, S. D. Kimbark, B. T. Wakeman, David Coey, W. S. Hinckley, Samuel Bliss, Dr. D. S. Smith, Philip Wadsworth, and F. C. Vierling: Secretary, W. R. Page; Treasurer, W. C. Smith; Executive Committee, Dr. J. B. Chaffee, J. W. McGinnis, B. G. Goodwillis, R. M. Mitchell, Peter Page, A. J. Averill, Andrew Brown, D. B. Fiske, J. T. Alexander, W. R. Bostwick, Dr. R. C. Hamil, and Wesley Hall; Finance Committee, W. R. Burdick, W. R. Smith, Addison Ballard, Henry Bradford, and R. G. Goodwillie.

The report was adopted complete.

Mr. Wakeman moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and that no one should be admitted as a mem-

ted to draw up a constitution and by-laws that no one should be admitted as a mem and that no one should be admitted as a men ber unless he favored the principles of the Re

publican party.

Ald. Coey said that the basis of the club should be the principles of reform and general good to the community. He held that no one should be excluded who was a proper person in principle, whether or not he favored the Republican platform in particular.

whether or not he taylored the heptohean platform in particular.

The newly-elected President, Mr. Elliot Anthony, took the chair amid much applause. He
made a lengthy and acceptable speech, and was
interrupted by frequent applause.

Dr. Bevan, who had expressed the determination of resigning from the club on the ground,
as he stated, of "a new departure," was unani-

as he stated, of "a new departure," was unanimously elected a member.

The subject of delegates was spoken of, but no action was taken in the matter, till the customs and rules observed by the Central Club in regard to the appointment of delegates to such club had been learned.

Mr. Wakeman again moved that a committee of five he appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws to be presented at the next meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. Wakeman, Coey, Goodwillie, Bradford, and Ballard. The same Committee will arrange for renting the hall used last; night for the further use of the organization. organization.
On motion Jacob Pister, William Luckow, E.
H. Sargent, Mr. Hoisington, and Issac Meyer
were elected additional Vice-Presidents of the

ing was devoted to stirring addresses from lead-ing Republicans, among whom was the Hon, A. M. Jooes, State Representative from Jo Daviess County. His remarks were limited to advice as to how a campaign should be conducted, and as to what kind of men should be put up for office.

THE CITY-HALL. The Committee on Judiciary is called for this ternoon at 8 o'clock. There was no meeting of the Com

uildings yesterday. Water-rents yesterday were \$1,656, and receipts from the City Collector \$6,888. David Hallanin paid over \$20,000. The Board of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of \$4.000 to Cox Bros. for work on the Blue Island avenue viaduct, and one of \$30,000 to the same firm for the Fullerton avenue or a condition.

Officer Richardson was examined yesterday on the complaint of a tailor named Peterson, who avers that the officer owes him \$32 for clothes. Marshal Goodell ordered Richardson to pay the bill within a specified time or be discharged from

The Appropriation bill will be submitted to the Council Monday night, and the idea prevails that the sums asked for will be considerably cut down. It is reported as highly probable that the bill will not be referred to the Finance Committee as in prior years, but will be considered by the Council at once.

Inspector Bailey yesterday examined the Alport Street Primary School. It is held in the basement of a church, and was in a shocking condition. There was found to be no ventilation, and the teachers say that three or four children are made sick every day by being obliged to remain in the room, where the furnace is located. The school is on leased ground, and will be removed or abandoned in the spring.

The Board of Public Works had an inform conversation yesterday with the agents or pat-ntees of a water-metre in regard to asking for entees of a water-metre in regard to asking for an appropriation to purchase metres to place in all the public buildings of the city where water is used to any extent. The agents wauted the Board to ask for nearly \$200,000, but they were fold that should any sum be asked it would be limited to \$25,000, and this only on the condition that the Finance Committee regarded the item favorably.

The City Collector managed to amass about \$18,090 yesterday. But one levy was made, and that on the goods of Downer & Wolner, of Franklin street, for \$108, due in 1874. The Franklin street, for \$108, due in 1874. The office furniture, a safe, a quantity of hose, and other articles were taken, and will be sold at the expiration of fifteen days, unless the owners redeem the property. The stock of the First National Bank will be advertised to-day, and sold on the 24th inst., unless the \$13,200 is forthcoming. The shares of the International Bank will be sold on the 25th of this month. There is due \$3,933 for taxes of 1872 and 1873.

South Town Collector Evans picked up about \$20,000 yesterday in a manner easier than that in which money is usually gathered. One of his collectors, named Ryan, came very near being the victim of the wrath of one Gustav Heinhold, an infuriated shop-keeper on Archer avenue. Ryan called to collect the tax of \$31, but was told to get out. He then tried to read the warrant, but Heinhold seized him by the collar with one hand, and in the other he brandished a huge butcher-knife, with which he threatened to disembowel Ryan, who stood still, and did not scare worth a cent. Two policemen were called in to keep order while the levy was made, but Heinhold, still holding the knife, paid the tax, and the collector departed. Mike Evans says that he intends to start on the high-toned avennes to-day, and expects tun, as he is going to South Town Collector Evans picked up about

and the collector departed. Mike Evans says that he intends to start on the high-toned avenues to-day, and expects fun, as he is going to make a quick job of collecting.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, and dispatched considerable business. The petition from the stone-cutters, whereof mention has been made, was referred to the Law Department for its opinion on the matter, and that opinion will be made the ground of action. The bridge-tenders' petition for a full salary in the months of January and March was referred to the Board of Public Works to get the opinion of that body on the matter. The Lake-Front subject was discussed for a few minutes, and resolutions for the sale of the property for \$800,000 to the Illinois Central Railway Company were laid over. No action will be taken in the matter, at least for a while, and developments at Washington will be watched for information as to what course will be followed. The meeting adjourned after the transaction of other business of minor importance.

INSPECTING THE CHURCHES.

The following churches have been inspected and reported on by the Superintendent of Buildings, in addition to those previously mentioned:

FILL Presupterian—Corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street; seats 400; exit 10 feet 4 inches; doors open in,

Unitarian Church—Corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street; is constructed of stone and brick; seats 360; exit 9 feet wide; doors open in; general condition good.

Michigan Avenue Methodist—Michigan avenue, between Thirty-accound and Thirtieth service; is con-

condition good cenus Methodist—Michigan avenue, be-Michigan Acenus Methodist—Michigan avenue, be-tween Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; is con-structed of stone and wood; seats 700; exits are 15 feet wide; two furbaces require zinc in front; the outer doors open inward. The church is safe and in good condition.

good condition.

St. Mark's—Corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, is built of wood, heated by furnace, and seats 400: exit, 8 feet; doors open in; the furnace pipe runs through the roof. The general condition of the building is good.

University Place—On Donglas, near Rhodes avenue, is constructed of stone and brick, seats 400; exits, 16½ feet wide; doors open in; the furnace pipes are too close to the wood; brick is needed in front. The building is unasfe.

First German Emanuel—Corner of Dearborn and Thirty-fifth streats, is built of wood; seats 400; the furnace pipes are too near the woodwork; the doors open in; exit, 7½ feet wide. General condition good; as regards fire, unasfe.

pen in; exit, 7% reet wate. General condition good; s regards fire, unsafe. St. James —Corner Prairie avenue and Twenty-seventh street; is constructed of wood, seats 400, and eneral condition is good; the exits are 13% feet wide; oors open in; furnace requires zinc in front. The nurch is safe.

THE COUNTY BUILDING-

State's-Attorney Reed was missing yesterday He left for St. Louis Thursday evening to attend the Babcock trial.

Davis, the murderer, was heard from yester day at the Jail. He is serving the State in the capacity of a shoemaker at Joliet.

Judge McAllister left for Waukegan last even-ing, and, as a consequence, the Criminal Court room will be deserted to-day.

Wire netting was yesterday being placed over the "cage" in the Jail, as a preventive against visitors passing their friends articles which the rules of the Jail prohibit.

The building was yesterday deluged with political visitors, among whom were Miles Kehoe, Thomas Halpine, Buffalo Milier, and others of more or less importance.

The Grand Jury managed to transact some business yesterday without the assistance of an attorney. The session was purely experimental, but successful in disposing of a few ordinary

cases.

Maria Hawsen, of the Town of Lake, held on the 22d of November by the Coroner for strangling her infant child and thereby causing its death, is wanted. Her condition at the time, it appears, was precarious, and instead of sending her to the Jail she was taken to the Hospital for treatment, from which place she has escaped. She was employed at the time of the commission of the crime in the family of Oscar McKay.

Gov. Beveridge was among the distinguished visitors at the building yesterday. While there he was besieged by most of the members of the County Board, who were anxious to secure the pardon of George Hamilton, of the Sixth Ward, who recently pleaded guilty to "repeating," and sentenced to one year in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The Governor did not like to refuse, but at the same time hesitated to consent, and recommended the petitioners to secure the signature of Franklin MacVesgh before he would take any action in the matter.

would take any action in the matter.

The passage-at-arms between W. W. O'Brien and Deputy-Shepiff Corrigan in McGarry's ea-loon Thursday evening was the subject of conversation in the Sheriff's office yesterday. The difficulty, from what could be learned, grew out of O'Brien's being informed that Corrigan had told Sheriff Agnew that he (O'Brien) had been making some unfavorable remarks about the Sheriff,—that he could be bought for \$500. Both of the contestants for the "first blood" were around during the day—Mr. O'Brien to say that he was sorry that he had attacked such a man as Corrigan, and Corrigan to explain the scratches on his cheek to inquiring friends.

Dr. McKaig will preach at Wood's Museum tomorrow forenoon on the subject of "Borrowing Trouble."

The Hon. C. C. Bonney will lecture at the College of Law this afternoon at 4 o'clock on "The Ordinance of 1787." The Ordinance of 1787."

The grand concert will take place for the henefit of the Alexan Brothers' Free Hospital at McCormick's Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, will be the benefit concert for the Director of the German Military Band, Mr. Charles Beck. The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by J. W. Els., of this city. Subject: "Is There Any Responsibility for Crime?"

Mr. G. L. MacVay writes to say that he is open to match himself against any man in America to walk the greatest number of miles in six con secutive days.

secutive days.

A special meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, for the election of two delegates to the Grand Council, will be held this evening at 530 Blue Island avenue. By special request the Rev. L. T. Chamber-lain of, the New England Church, will to-morrow morning repeat his discourse on "The Value and Charm of the Study of the Bible." Next Saturday the members of the Foot-Ball Club will have a steeple-chase of four miles across the country for a \$25 cup. The run will come off near the South Park Boulevard.

Prof. Proctor, the distinguished English astronomer, emment for his scientific attainments and the skill with which he presents scientific subjects to popular andiences, lectures to-morrow afternoon before the Sunday Lecture Society at McCormick's Hall at 3 o'clock. His subject will be "The Mysteries of the Universe," and the lecture will be illustrated. Admission

CRIMINAL.

Justice Foote yesterday fined Mary Lynch \$3.50 on general principles. Frank Monroe, for being a vagrant, was yes erday fined \$15 by Justice DeWolf. At 9 o'clock this morning six Cheyenne bean ties will answer to the charge of being of bad character and making night hideous with their

revels. John S. Weber, an engraver at No. 65 South Jefferson street, reports that his shop was en-tered at an early hour Friday morning, and stock valued at \$30 stolen.

Thieves broke a light of glass in the show-window of H. L. Hatch's clothing-house, No. 136 Madison street, Thursday evening, but were scared off before they could secure any of the contents.

Theodore Worth, a constable attached to a North Side justice court, met with an unexpected reception from Anton Boyne, grocer, at the corner of Market and Ohio streets, yesterday afternoon while attempting to serve a process. He was throttled by Anton and Ann, his wife, who thumped him severely and then bounced him. He procured a warrant and caused Ann's arrest on the charge of assault, which he will prove before Kauffman this morning.

Detectives McAuley and Ryan arrested last vening two very respectable-looking women, the gave the names of Sarah O'Conner and Rate Burns, on the complaint of an Italian saloon-keeper, who charges them with the larceny of two spittoons. The articles were secreted in the Lakeside Building by the prisoners, and on searching them a pair of pants stolen from C. C. Collins' and a lady's sack and dress were found. They are both very respectable-looking women, and one of them is said to be the wife of a traveling man in the employ of a prominent dry goods house. During the evening they were visited by a number of acquaintances, who unite in the testimony that they are respectable women, and the thet must have been committed while the prisoners were drunk. They will be examined before Summerfield this morning.

SUBURBAN. RIDGELAND.

The last meeting of the Ridgeland Literary Society was held at the residence of George Butters, Esq. The company were pleasantly enter-tained by readings by Mesdames Huntington and Cummings and Mr. Bentley. There were recitations by Misses Fannie Robbins, Anna Kungle, and Mr. Spooner, after which they listened with pleasure to an address on "Culture," by Deacon Robbins, and closed a very happy evening by a series of tableaux by Mrs. J. Frank

evening by a series of tableaux by Mrs. J. Frank Richmond and Messrs. Huntington and Butters, and Cummings, and Mr. Bettley, added very much to the charm of the entertainment.

At the annual meeting of the First Congregational Society of Ridgeland, Messrs. Spooner and Cummings were elected Trustees, and Mr. George Butters Clerk and Treasurer.

The Ridgeland Imprevement Association has been organized by the election of the following Directors: J. Frank Fichmond, E. A. Cummings, J. Carne, Jr., William Spooner, and George Butters. The Association has been formed for the purpose of uniting the efforts of the citizens in developing the interests and advancing the welfare of the village.

SPRINGFIELD CITY FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—An effort is to be made to-morrow to secure from Judge Seane a modification of the injunction against the city, so as to permit the issuing of municipal warmade in favor of employes, but which there is no money to pay until taxes come in, and if the warrants are permitted to be issued they will anticipate the receipt of taxes to that extent

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Мемриів, Feb. 11.—The river came to a stand o-day at scant 34 feet by the gauge, which is the danger-line, and although the rivers south of here have been high, and were at a low stage during the flood of last August, when the river reached the same point, yet little damage is re-ported, and should the levee below here remain intact but little damage from the present flood is apprehended in the country tributary to Mem-

MOODY AND SANKEY.

New York, Feb. 11.-Fully 7,000 persons attended the Moody and Sankey meeting to-night, in spite of unfavorable weather. Several hymns were sung, and a discourse delivered by Mr. Moody on the subject of "Love and Sympathy

The editor of the Pioche (Nev.) Record canof a contractor with a drove of mules from Ralont to Hiko, where no water was to be had for two days, he thus describes the effect of the scent of the water at Logan Springs on the animals: "The whole body began to move forward at a good pace, increasing it as the smell of water grew stronger, until the whole herd was in a keen run. The spring was reached, but the water had to be dipped up in buckets, and it became necessary to knock down a number of mules wish clubs in order to allow the men to get to the spring. One mule, crazed with thirst, got away with thirteen buckets of water, and had to be clubbed away in order to allow some other possessor of a pair of long ears a chance. He went out and took a roil, came back, and wanted more. The bucket held four gallons, and he would get away with one at a gulp." cent of the water at Logan Springs on the ani-

Women's Rights as Medical Practi-

Women's Rights as medical Practitioners.

London Spectator.

It would appear that women have always had a legal right to obtain a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, authorizing them to practice in midwifery. The College has been advised that at clause in its charter was expressly drawn to admit women, the word "persons" being em-ployed instead of "men," and according to the British Medical Journal, the Council has decided on submission. This is a mere step toward the acknowledgment of a right, but it is a long one, as it places women among recognised medical practitioners, with whom surgeons must consult. s clause in its charter was expressly drawn to

Blanche Tucker, or Bianea Rosavella. Gentile, the photographer, has just completed a very beautiful portrait of this talented Chicago prima donna, who is to make her debut in Europe shortly.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis R. R. The shortest and quickest route to Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Is. Train leaves Wells Street Depot 10:30 a. m.; arrive Rock Island 6 p. m. Office, 43 Clark street. J. H. Cook, Agent. Steinway Pianos.

Only depot in Chicago, and general distributing agency for the Northwest, is at Lyon & Heary's, State and Monroe streets. Upright and square pianos for Economical Home-Made Dresses

are now the rule rather than the exception, and the "Domestie paper-fashions" sustain a very important part in the economy of the household. Lundborg's California Water

RAILROADS.

An End Put to the Odious Discriminations.

The Railroads Forced to Abandon Their Cut-Throat Policy.

Equitable Rates Established for Indian apolis and Other Points.

Prospects that the Present Agreement Will Be Lived Up to.

The Gliman, Clinton & Springfield Road Turns Up Again. Railroad Earnings----Miscellaneous

Items. GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD.

A CONTENTY CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 11.—Some time ago a motion was made by R. E. Williams, counsel for Morton, Bliss & Co. in the suit against the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, to transfer the case from this Court to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. This motion was overruled by Judge Tipton. Mr. Williams then filed in by Judge Tipton. Mr. Williams then filed in the United States Court record of proceedings in the case in this Court, and made an application in the United States Court to have the case transferred to that Court. This action on the part of Mr. Williams is construed by Judge Tipton to be in fraud and contempt of the McLean Circuit. The Judge called up this matter on Tuesday, and directed that Williams should file a stipulation at once that no further proceedings be taken by him in the United States Court looking to the transfer of the case. After explanation on the part of Williams, in which that gentleman asserted that he means no contempt of Court, and is acting for the best interest of his clients, the Court gave him until the 15th inst. to decide whether he will stipulate not to proceed further in the

him until the 15th inst. to decide whether he will stipulate not to proceed further in the United States Court. The motion to transfer will be heard in the United States Court on the 25th inst.

To-day State's Attorney J. W. Fifer filed in the Court information reciting the facts in the case, and alleging that the action of R. E. Williams, his partner, Hudson Burr, and Charles Seyton, agent of the English parties in the suit, is impending the action of the McLean Circuit Court, and moving for a rule on said parties to appear on Tuesday next and show cause why an attachment should not be issued against them for contempt.

Williams & Burr are leading lawyers of the McLean County Bar, and this fact, considered Williams & Burr are leading lawyers of the MoLean County Bar, and this fact, considered with the fact that this will probably place Judge Tipton's Court in collision with the United States Court, gives to the case great interest, especially to legal minds.

THE POOL DEFEATED.

THE DISCRIMINATIONS UPSET.

The persistency with which the merchants and the press of Chicago have fought the unjust discriminations made against this city by the has at last done its work, and Chicago once more is triumphant over its adversaries. As long as the Eastern pool-lines leading from this city stuck together the roads leading from rival points refused to come to terms, or to listen to any offers for a compromise. But when they learned through the columns of THE TRIBUNE learned through the columns of THE TRIBURE
a few days ago that the pool had
passed the zenith of its glory and was
about to sink, they became alarmed, because
if they persisted in cutting the rates a railroad
war would become imminent, as the Chicago
lines would not tolerate such action any longer, having the proper support of the lines leading to the East. None of the railroads, even the most prosperous, are in a condition at the pres-ont time to stand a railroad war and the conse-quent reduction of rates. Still the Chicago roads would be able to stand it much better than the lines from competing points, most of which are already in the hands of Receivers; and, thorefore, these rival lines thought it was

therefore, these rival lines thought it was
ABOUT TIME TO COME TO TERMS.
Consequently a meeting of all the lines interested in Western rates was called by telegraph, and was held here yesterday. Nearly every Western railroad was represented at the meeting, as were also the lines leading from this city to the East. The meeting was the most important ever held in Chicago, as rates were adopted from all the points which are fair and equitable, and if they are only maintained there will be no longer any cause for complaint on the part of any of the Western tained there will be accomplaint on the part of any of the Western points. Chicago gained an important point at the organization of the meeting by securing the Chairman, and he the representative of a road which had suffered more than any other except which had suffered more than any other except when the unjust discriminations made which had suffered more than any other except one from the unjust discriminations made against this city in favor of the Southwestern roads. As the Chairman had to appoint the committee to propose a new schedule of rates to the meeting, it was quite important that that committee be so constituted as to end the discriminations which had been made in favor of other points. It was

VERY JUDICIOUSLY SKLECTED, and contained, beside the representatives of Western roads, a representative of each one of the roads leading from this city to the East. The Committee labored assiduously for an entire day to agree upon a just and equitable tariff which

and contained, beside the representatives of Western roads, a representative of each one of the roads leading from this city to the East. The Committee labored assiduously for an entire day to agree upon a just and equitable tariff which would suit most of the roads. The greatest difficulty the Committee experienced was in regard to the rates from Indianapolis to the East. It was from the discriminations made in favor of that point that Chicago had been suffering most, and it was but natural that the representative of that place should make a determined light to retain the advantage they had gained. They were, however, signally defeated, but to their credit it must be said that they accepted the inevitable with as good grace as possible. Heretofore the regular rate from Indianapolis to the East has been 5 cents below the rate from Chicago, and during the last two or three months the Indianapolis roads even went so far as to make rates from 10 to 13 cents below those from Chicago. They made a big effort to have the rate made again what it had been for the last few years, name, 5 cents below those from Chicago. The Chicago roads, however, stouly insisted that, according to the actual number of miles, Indianapolis had all along had the advantage of 1 cent over Chicago, and they finally succeeded in having the Indianapolis rate made 4 cents below that of Chicago.

THE ST. LOUIS RATES,
which had been cut down during the last few days to 49 cents on grain to New York, were restored to what they were before, viz.: 52 cents. The rates from Peoria were made 5 cents higher than those from Chicago, which is equitable, if the Peoria roads will only maintain them, and not cut, as they have been in the habit of doing. Another great result of the meeting is the appointment of a committee to see to it that the rates from Kansas City and Missouri River points to the East are made more equitable than they have been. Goods could be shipped from those points to Eastern cities, or vice versa, at nearly the same rates as from or to

one of the competing points will again engage in their little game of cutting whenever it can be done without running the risk of being detected. The great trouble among railroads has always been their inclination to break agreements, and no compact has yet been made by them which was maintained more than a few weeks. There is, however, a prospect that they will do better this time. The result of the meeting was telegraphed by the Chairman to the managere of all the Eastern trunk lines last evening, and their co-operation asked for. If these roads will support the new tariff, and it is expected that they are anxious to do so, then there is no dauger that the new rates will soon be violated, as no cutting can be done if these lines refuse to take the freights except when contracted for at regular rates. ever, contracted for at regular rates.

The following is a

The following is a

List of Those in Attendance:

D. S. Gray, Pennsylvania Company; C. C.
Whoeler, Michigan Central Railroad; James
Smith, Chicago & Alton Road; R. W. Geyer,
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Road;
C. M. Gray, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Road; F. H. Kingsbury, J. A. Grier, J. A. Perkins, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway;
A. L. Hopkins, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road;
G. B. Spriggs, Baltimore & Ohio Road; J. C.
Noyes, Vandalia Line and Indianapolis & St.
Louis Road; J. M. Osborn, Toledo, Waban &

Western Road; William Duncan, Ohlo & Mississippi Road; J. F. Goddard, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road; H. C. Diehl, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road; Lucten Rills, Uleveland, Columbus, Checinnati & Indianapolis, Road; Horaes Tucker, Illinois Central Road; H. B. Smith, Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Road; John Newell, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road.

Mr. James Smith, of the Chicago & Alton Road, was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. J. A. Grier, Secretary.

ALENGTHY AND EXCIPED DISCUSSION took place regarding the best means to be adopted to equalize the rates from Mississippi and Missouri points to the chief Eastern and seaboard points; and it was finally agreed and voted that the Chair appoint a Committee to prepare a schedule of rates cased on the mileage by the shortest line; and that said Committee report to the Convention whatever tariff they might agree upon for adoption.

Pursuant to the vote the Chairman appointed as the Committee the following gentlemen: D. S. Gray, C. M. Gray, C. C. Wheeler, J. M. Osborn, Horace Tucker, William Duncan, H. C. Diehl, J. C. Noyes, Lucien Hills, G. B. Spriggs, and J. F. Goddard.

The Committee, after laboring for an entire day reported to the Convention the following

day reported to the Convent

SCHEDULE OF BATES :

58,52 Rock Island Champaign ...
Danville ...
St. Joseph ...
Atchison
Leavenworth ...
Kansas City ...

It is of course understood that the figures represent cents per hundred pounds.

The Committee also reported the following resolutions, and asked their adoption by the Convention:

resolutions, and asked their adoption by the Convention:

Resolved, That freight from local non-competive points shall pay the agreed through rates from the point at which it leaves the line on which it originates.

Resolved, That the rates agreed upon by this Committee take effect at and from the points named on and after Feb. 15; and that the lines west of the Mississippi River be at once advised thereof and requested to make corresponding rates from Missouri River points to the East to take effect at the same time, and that, in the event of their neglect or refusal to adopt the rates named, that the agreed rates from the Mississippi River points shall apply on all business from points west of the river.

After a short discussion it was moved and voted that the report of the Committee, including the rates set forth and the foregoing resolutions, be accepted and adopted.

ROADS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chairman to notify roads west of the Mississipi River of the action of this meeting.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair at the Committee under it. Meegrs, J. F.

of the action of this meeting.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chanamad as the Committee under it. Messrs. J. I Godard, J. M. Osborn, William Duncan, and C. Noves. Afterwards, on motion, the Chanaman of the Convention was added to the Committee.

mittee.
The following resolutions were then propodiscussed, and adopted, one by one:
Resolved, That the full proceedings of this me be prepared by the Scoretary and distributed to Resolved, That the full proceedings or this messes be prepared by the Secretary and distributed to the roads in interest.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to from municate with the Presidents of the New York trull lines advising them of the proceedings of this Convention, and saking their hearty co-operation in carry vention, and saking their hearty co-operation in carrying out its action.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it be subject to the call of the Chairman on application of two
or more roads here represented.

After the adoption of these resolutions an adjournment was had.

MISCELL ANFOUS

BAILBOAD EARNINGS.
The Commercial and Financial Chronicle fur the railroad earnings in January :

Total.....\$3,546,042 \$3,146,099 Mr. A. Russell has been appointed General Superintendent of the Central Railroad of Iowa, which appointment has been very favorably re-ceived by the people along that line.

Nearly all of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of this city, who have been in attend ance at the Convention at Louisville, returned home yesterday. The doings of the Convention have already been reported by telegraph in this name.

OCKFORD, BOCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILBOAD ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILBOAD. To the Editor of The Cheage Tribune:

ROCKFORD, Feb. 9.—A deep interest is beginning to be felt in this community and along the line in relation to the extension of this important road north to this point. An advisory meeting, to consist of delegations from Byron, Oregon. Grand de Tour, Dixon, and Sterling, has been called to meet at Rockford Tuesday, the 15th inst., and from present appearances a full and important meeting will be had at that time. It is also hoped that committees from Janesville and Milwaukee will be present with reference to a northern connection.

and Milwaukes will be process.

An oorthern connection.

The shabby treatment which Mr. Osterberg is receiving at the hands of some of the great corporations of the State is having the effect to arouse the people of the rural districts to their true interests, and to rally them to the support of his (Mr. O.'s) new enterprise.

E. W. BLAIRDELL, JR.

of his (Mr. O.'s) new enterprise.

E. W. BLARDELL, Jr.

THE TICRET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. II.—Mr. Abbott, of the Eric Hallroad, announced to the Convention of ticket agents to-day that a model American railroad ticket office will be established on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphis by the trunk lines. Every railway and transportation line in America will be represented at this office, and tickets to all parts of the world will be sold at reduced rates. It was resolved, with but four dissenting voices, that the issuing of railway tickets by any firms or individuals organized for the purpose of obtaining itensportation rates from railroads and issuing tickets in their own names, and operating generally as a recognized transportation company, be no longer tolerated; also, that the Convention shall cancel all existing arrangements between such firms, or individuals, or railways represented in the Association of Ticket Agents. It is understood that these resolutions refer to what are known as tourists agencies, such as Cook, Son & Jenkins.

C. L. 2 F.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENTORT, Ia., Feb. II.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad has been completed to Oskaloosa, an extension of about 30 miles. The cars are running to that place, and regular trains will be ratining to that place, and regular trains will be ratining to that place, and goods are being received over the new routs. The probabilities are that Oskaloosa will remain the termi-

nus but a short time, as already work is being pushed rapidly westward. An effort will be made to secure the machine-shops, etc., at Oskaloca.

The Bride and Bridegroom.

There are few houses that give such careful and particular attention to desirable and appropriate wedding gifts as Messra. Hamilton, Rowe & Co., corner of State and Washington streets. Connected as they are with the best manufacturers, they are always enabled to bring out in advance the choicest, freshest novelties of the season, and their beautiful store, located in the very centre of the retail trade, and being continually throughed with the most elegant ladies and gentlement of the city, presents the appearance of some wedding of the city, presents the appearance of some wedding

Our Readers Throughout the West, where there are no regular music-dealers, should, write to the Root & Sons Music Campany, No. 156 State street, when wanting anything in the line of musical merchandise. Sheet-music sent by mail post.

The Government of Spain
has conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership
with the Star, of the order of Isabella is Catolica, and
the Commandership of the Order of Charles HI, in
recognition of his scientific researches unto the nature
and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. de Jongh's LightBrown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial harpints, \$1, by all druggists. Sols consignees, Asse,
Hartford & Co., London. Sols agents for the United
States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

LINDEN-Feb. 10, to the wife of E. B. Linden

MARRIAGES.

JAYNE—BOGARDUS—Thursday evening, Feb. in, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1225 Prairies, v., by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Mr. Edgar L. Fayns and Miss Caroline L. Bogardus, daughter of R. A. Bogardus, Esq.

DEATHS.

GATES—This day, 11th inst., Henry Van New Gates, at the residence of his parents, Ellisav., near Brooksts, aged 3 months.

WALLS—On Thursday evening, Feb. 10, Mercy Hope Walls, daughter of James B, and Mercy L, Walls, in the 7th year of her age.
Funeral from residence, 723 West Adams et., to-day, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of family invited. COLONEY-At her mother's residence this fore-

COLONEY—At her mothers residence this fore-noon, Abbie 6. Coloney, of pneumonia.

Akron (0.) papers please copy.

IENKINSON—Friday, Feb. 11, 6:30 a. m., Arthus Jenkinson, stone-cutter, of consumption.

Funeral from his late residence, Wisner's Addition to Maplewood, Feb. 13. Friends of the family are in-BATES—Feb. 11, Evs Belle, only daughter of W. L. and Ada T. Bates, aged 2 years and 8 months. Funeral services from 596 West Adams street, on Saturday at 3 p. m.

rday at 3 p. m. JRNS—At her residence, 125 South Desplaines st, Anna C, Burns, of County Meath, Ireland, meral 13th inst., at 10 p. m., by carriages to Cal-

Funeral 13th inst., at 10 p. m., by carriages to Calvary.

137 Dublin papers please copy.

FOLEY—Feb. 11, by falling from an elevator.

Charles F., son of John H. and Louisa W. Foley, and

16 years 9 months and 26 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

137 Clinton, 1a., Ravenns, O., Philadelphis and Mantacket papers please copy.

FITZGERALD—In Autors, Ill., on Feb. 11, 1378,

James Fitzgerald, aged 80 years. Deceased has been a residant of Illinois since 1849. Beloved father of Michael Fitzgerald, No. 130 West Harrison street,

Chicago.

Chicago,
Funeral notice Sunday.
Funeral notice Sunday.
LEBOLT—The funeral of Issae, son of Lazarus and
Henricita Lebolt, will take place on Sunday, Feb. 13,
at 9:30 o'clock, from their residence, 630 West Conress street.
All friends are invited.
Dayton, O., papers please copy.

BOSS KINDLER THE IMPROVED "BOSS" KINDLER.

rice One Cent, everywhere. General Depot, 35 Lake-AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., TTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, as 9:30 o'clock, at 20 BARRELS GROUND COFFEE Sold by order Freight Agent, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 18 b'clock, at our salesrooms, 105 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st. WEDNESDAYMORNING, Feb. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

CARPETS

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock.
At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st. DRYGOODS Resail Stock of FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, WOOLENS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CUBTAINS, Ribbons, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, etc. BY G. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av

On Saturday, Feb. 12, at 9:30 o'clock

10 crates W. G. CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTS. AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, Household Furniture: OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Cylinder Parlor Desks, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Whatnots, Hall Trees, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Easy and Camp Chairs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Mattreeses, Springs, Walnut Chairs and Bockers, Show Cases, Office Desks, Carpets, 700 Wood Chairs, 12 Oil Paintings, sold for whom it may concern, to pay express charges.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPRING STYLES BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION.

BY CATALOGUE, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 9:30 a. m., prompt. Manufacturers were never so hard pushed for cash to keep their workmen along, and we have advanced ever \$50,000 ON DESIRABLE GOODS, and those who know us know that WHEN WE OFFER GOODS THEY

By S. DINGEE & CO., uctioneers, 274 & 276 E. Madison-st., near the bridge THIS DAY AT 10 A. M., Crand Exposition and Universal Auction Sale

Early buyers should make a note of the above.

OF RICH AND STYLISH PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Large line of Second-hand Furniture, Carpeting, Bedding, S. P. Ware, and

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also a lot of Groceries and General Merchandise Express Wagon, and Harness.

By FRANK PORTER & CO.,

Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st. A LARGE LOT OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS Of all kinds, new and second-hand, consisting of Par-lor and Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Fun-niture, Office Decks, Show-cases, Chairs, Tables, &c. We shall also close out the lot of goods ordered sold under chattel mortgage left over from last sale.

117 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Madison. 2,400 cases Boots and Shoes at Auction, Tuesday Morning, Feb. 15, at 9:30 o'clock.
Full line of seasonable goods. Sale without reserve.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

LITERATURE.

Africa and Africans: L on the River Congo.

The Theory of Descent: Pr Haeckel's History of Creation.

A Sketch of the Growth the Doctrine of Development.

namerton on the Art of Etching A Treatise on the True Order of Studies. The Woman Who Believed that

Bacon Wrote the Plays Ascribed to Shakspeare. The Ancient Greeks : Their Houses

Women.

LITERATURE. AFRICA AND AFRICANS. AFRICA AND AFRICANS.

ANOGLA AND TP. RIVER COMOG. By JOACHIM MONTERIO, Associate of the Royal School of M and Corresponding Member of the Zoological ety. With Map and Illustrations. 12mo., pp. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Ja M. Ciurg & Co. Price, \$2.50.

The eye of the naturalist and the trave turned with longing curiosity to the Continuo of Africa, whose vast unknown areas offer suring promise of new and valuable.

Furniture: Status of Their

luring promise of new and valuable materia the benefit of ecience and the increase of kn adge. In no portion of the world is the wo edge. In no portion of the event of the person of the pers multiply, most of them abundantly and

The book before us is one of the very that have yet been produced by the great of intelligent and adventurous African trave It is written by an Englishman of unusual ties, and gives a graphic and circumstanti count of a region hitherto almost wholly uscribed. Mr. Monteiro—we learn inciden from the narrative—visited Angola in 1838 the purpose of superintending mining expitions. This vocation, with other industri which he afterwards engaged, detained hithe country for upwards of fifteen years, of this period was spent in travel, which affer him the most favorable opportunities for a him the most favorable opportunities for sing the physical features of the territory and character of its inhabitants. His observed were sensible and discriminating, and, being corded in a style uniting method with vivo

Angola comprises the Portuguese posses on the Southwest Coast of Africa, exte from Ambriz to Cape Frio, a distance of a 700 miles. The district bordering on the and stretching inland for 3a to 60 and stretching inland for 30 to 60 miles, is and stretching inland for 30 to 60 miles, is paratively arid and barren. It is generally and sandy, and almost entirely destitute of a serious and of forests. The insignificant tourses are fringed with mangrove-trees. is and of lovests. The mangrove-trees the open country is thinly scattered with adansonians and euphorbias. Southward, vegetation grows more scanty, untificially consists principally of thorny shrul most unamiable aspect. The land grad slopes upward from the coast, and, at a distraying from 30 to 60 miles, attains a consid ble elevation and completely changes its pearance. It here becomes wooderfully and productive, and is clothed with uriant vegetation. The coast gives we tall, dense, and broad-leaved herbage.

This character of scenery prevails for about 30 miles inland, when another elevation reached, and a still different type of veget and adaptive introduced. The most strikin and denny introduced.

resched, shit shit directs are bere produced by the multifacts are here produced by the multifactespoing plants, of enormous size of stem wealth of foliage and flower, that curtain trees and bind them together with garland festoons of every conceivable form of a "No words," writes Mr. Monteiro, "can destine the luturiance of these tree-creepers, particing the vicinity of the shallow rivers and ulets of the interior. Several trees gether, covered from top to bottom a rich mantle of the India-receper (Landolphia Florida!), with blarge, dark-green leaves, somewhat resem those of the magnolia, thickly studded large bunches of the purest white jasmin flowers, loading the air for a considerable tance with its powerful bitter-almond per and attracting a cloud of buzzing insects, altogether a sight not easily forgotten. at Bembe, I saw a perfect wall, or enformed by a most delicate creeper, hum top to bottom with bottle-brush-like flabout 3 inches long; but the grandest viewented to my eyes was the Pungo Andongo where the bottom of a narrow valley, for half a mile in length, was filled, as they in the interior, by a dense forest of high the creepers, in search of light, had phrough and spread on the top, where their and leaves had become woven and matted thick carpet, on which their flowers were dued in such profusion that hardly a leaves had become of the luxuriand sovered hillsides. The very blacks the sompanied me, so little impressed as the namely by the beauties of Nature, beauting by the beauties of Nature, beauting by the beauties of Nature, beauting wonderful, even to them, appeared the moent mass of color below us as it suddent in view when we arrived at the head of they down one side of which we descended plain below."

The open lands on the elevations remove the sea are covered, six months of the with gigantic granses, reaching to a his from 5 to 16 feet. Their stiff, sharply-sedges, standing erect and thick-set, out large, and form at almost impenetrable in traveling that the wonter her of the production of

but a short time, as already work is being shed rapidly westward. An effort will be made secure the machine-shops, etc., at Oskalow

to the Root & Sons Music Company, No. 15e estreet, when wanting anything in the line of its line and merchandise. Sheet-music sent by mail post-

The Government of Spain conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership in the Star, of the order of Isabella is Catolica, and Commandership of the Order of Charles into the antitre properties of Cod Liver Chi. Dr. de Jongh's Light-wa Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial half-a, \$1, by all druggests. Sole consigness, Ansar, stord & Co., London. Sole agents for the United es, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

BIRTHS NDEN-Feb. 10, to the wife of E. B. Linden.

MARRIAGES. YNE—BOGARDUS—Thursday evening, Feb. 10, se residence of the bride's parents, 1226 Prairie-by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Mr. Edgar L. Payne Miss Caroline L. Bogardus, daughter of H. A. ardus, Esq.

DEATHS. ATES—This day, 11th inst., Henry Van Ness Gates he residence of his parents, Ellis-av., near Brooks

he residence of his parents, Ellis-av., near Brooksaged 3 months.

ALLIS—On Thursday evening, Feb. 10. Mercy and Marcy L. Walls, daughter of James R. and Mercy L. Walls, he 7th year of her age.

uneral from residence, 723 West Adams-st., to-day.

o'clock p. m. Friends of family invited.

OLONEY—At her mother's residence this forem. Abbie G. Coloney, of pneumonia.

FAKTON (O.) papers please copy.

ENKINSON—Friday, Feb. 11, 6:30 a. m., Arthur kinson, stone-cutter, of consumption.

uneral from his late residence, Wiener's Addition Maplewood, Feb. 13. Friends of the family are in-def.

Dublin papers please copy.

Description

**Descriptio

Clinton, Ia., Ravenna, O., Philadelphis and Nan-tet papers please copy.

ITZGERALD—In Aurora, III., on Feb. II, 1878, see Fitzgerald, aged 80 years. Deceased has been a dant of Illinois since 1849. Beloved father of hael Fitzgerald, No. 130 West Harrison street, cago.

uneral notice Sunday,

EBOLT—The funeral of Issac, son of Iszarus and irietta Lebolt, will take place on Sunday, Feb. 13, 230 o'clock, from their residence, 639 West Con-sistreet.

THE IMPROVED

BOSS" KINDLER e One Cent, everywhere, General Depot, 85 Lake-under Tremont House.

AUCTION SALES WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. TERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

BARRELS GROUND COFFEE PRIME FRESH GOODS, by order Freight Agent; Saturday, Feb. 12, at 18 th, at our salescrooms, 108 East Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & OO., Auctioneers. ntters & Co.'s Auction Rooms. 108 Madison-st. DNESDAYMORNING, Feb. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, TTE, YELLOW, AND BOCKINGHAM WARE. FINE TABLE CUTLERY, ARPETS. TERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

URSDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock. At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st. RYGOODS il Stock of FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, 700LENS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. iburg Edgings and Insertings, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, bons, Silk Velvets, Velvetsens, Feathers, etc.

BY G. P. GORE & CO. Baturday, Feb. 12, at 9:30 o'clockates W. G. CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTS usehold Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The and Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Cylinder Parks, Walnut Bedisteads and Bureaus, Whatnots, etc., Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Easy and Chairs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Matsprings, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Shouthouse Chairs, 12 Oil etc., and for whom it may concern the action of the control gs, sold for whom it may concern, to harges. G. P. GORE & CO., Aucti SPRING STYLES

OTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

DNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 9:30 a. m., prompt. facturers were never so hard pushed for cash their workmen along, and we have advanced ,000 ON DESIRABLE GOODS, and those who s know that WHEN WE OFFER GOODS THEY JLD. buyers should make a note of th

68 and 70 Wabsah-sv

By S. DINGEE & CO., ears, 274 & 276 E. Madison-st., near the bridge. THIS DAY AT 10 A. M., Exposition and Universal Auction Sale OR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM

JRNITURE.

SEKEEPING GOODS. lot of Groceries and General Merchandise Vagon, and Harness.

RANK PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st. sold this a. m. at 10 o'clock,

SEHOLD GOODS

s, new and second-hand, consisting of Par-maker Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Fur-ce Deeks, Show-cases, Chairs, Tables, &c. also close out the lot of goods ordered sold al mortgage left over from last sale. S. P. McNAMARA & CO.

7 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Madison. SCS Boots and Shoes at Auction, lay Morning, Feb. 718, at 9:30 o'clock. of Seasonable goods. Sale without reserve. AS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.

LITERATURE.

Africa and Africans: Life on the River Congo.

The Theory of Descent: Prof. Haeckel's History of Creation.

A Sketch of the Growth of the Doctrine of Development.

famerton on the Art of Etching--A Treatise on the True Order of Studies.

The Woman Who Believed that Lord Bacon Wrote the Plays Ascribed to Shakspeare.

The Ancient Greeks : Their Houses and Furniture: Status of Their

LITERATURE.

AFRICA AND AFRICANS ANOCLAND THE RIVER CONGO. By JOACHIM JOHN MONTERO, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society. With Map and Hustrations. 12mo., pp. 354. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McGurg & Co. Price, \$2.50.

The eye of the naturalist and the traveler i ned with longing cariosity to the Continent of Africa, whose vast unknown areas offer an alluring promise of new and valuable material for edge. In no portion of the world is the work of exploration so actively prosecuted at the present time as in the prolific fields, stretching along the soast and through the intellior of this domain of the negro races; and, rapidly as the reports of these energetic and continuous investigations multiply, most of them abundantly commend es to the attention by the fresh and in-

teresting information they contain.

The book before us is one of the very best that have yet been produced by the great army of intelligent and adventurous African travelers. It is written by an Englishman of unusual abilities, and gives a graphic and circumstantial account of a region hitherto almost wholly unde scribed. Mr. Monteiro—we learn incidentally from the narrative—visited Angola in 1858, for the purpose of superintending mining explora-tions. This vocation, with other industries in which he afterwards engaged, detained him in the country for upwards of fifteen years. Much of this period was spent in travel, which afforded him the most favorable opportunities for studying the physical features of the territory and the character of its inhabitants. His observations were sensible and discriminating, and, being re-corded in a style uniting method with vivacity,

are eminently entertaining.

Angola comprises the Portuguese possessions on the Southwest Coast of Africa, extending from Ambriz to Cape Frio, a distance of nearly 700 miles. The district bordering on the sea, and stretching inland for 30 to 60 miles, is comparatively arid and barren. It is generally low and sandy, and almost entirely destitute of riv-ers and of forests. The insignificant waterthe open country is thinly scattered with giant lansoniane and euphorbias. Southward, the egetation grows more scanty, until it ists principally of thorny shrubs of nost unamiable aspect. The land gradually slopes upward from the coast, and, at a distance varying from 30 to 60 miles, attains a considera-ble elevation and completely changes its ap-pearance. It here becomes wonderfully rich

and productive, and is clothed with luxuriant vegetation. The emphorbias are replaced with ranker growth of tree and shrub, and the branching grass of the coast gives way to tall, dense, and broad-leaved herbage.

This character of scenery prevails for only about 30 miles inland, when another elevation is reached, and a still different type of vegetation is enddenly introduced. The most striking effects are here produced by the multifarious creeping plants, of enormous size of stem, and weath of foliage and flower, that curtain the trees and bind them together with garlands and festoons of every conceivable form of grace, "No words," writes Mr. Monteiro, "can describe the luxuriance of these tree-creepers, particularly in the vientry of the shallow rivers and rivulets of the interior. Several trees to gether, covered from top to bottom with a rich mantle of the India-rubber creeper (Landolphia Florida?), with bright, large, dark-green leaves, somewhat resembling it those of the unsignolia thickly studded with large bunches of the purest white jasmine-like flowers, loading the air for a considerable distance with its powerful bitter-almond perfume, and attracting a cloud of buzzing insects, form a altogether a sight not easily forgotten. Once, at Bembe, I saw a perfect wall, or curtain, formed by a most delicate creeper, hung from top to bottom with bottle-brush-like flowers about 3 inches long; but the grandest view presented to my eyes was the Pungo Andongo range, where the bottom of a narrow valley, for quite half a mile in length, was filled, as they all are in the interior, by a dense forest of high trees; like creepers, in search of light, had pierced kinongh and spread on the top, where their stems and leaves had become woven and matted into a hick carpet, on which their flowers were produced in such profusion that hardly a leaf was risible, but only one long sea of beautiful purple, like a glecter or, eslor, filling the valley, and set in the firm of the hand set on the frame, have a consensed to the pla

the distance; and very strange and agreeable was the change in the landscape,—a broad desert of white sand suddenly transformed into a vast running river of fresh water, bringing gladness to all living things."

No mountains of lofty height occur in Angola,

No mountains of lofty height occur in Angola, and no hills of importance in the littoral region. On the elevated plateaux extending into the interior, ranges of hills of considerable eminence diversify the scenery. From Benguella to Mossamedes, flat-topped hills, 200 or 300 feet in height, destitute of vegetation, and sometimes deeply cut by gorges and ravines, are a distinguishing feature of the landscape.

Soakes are not common in Angola. The most common species is the boa-constrictor, which inhabits marshy river-borders. Several poisonous serpents were observed by Mr. Monteiro during his long stay in the country, but he states that their occurrence is so rare as to give no cause for dread. Sharks are unknown along the West Coast south of the Congo, and the blacks bathe in the surf with perfect freedom and safety. Birds of many species, and of beautiful plumage, disport in the shade of the forest-trees, and fill the air, at certain seasons, with their beautiful melodies.

melodies.

The climate of Angola is cooler than would be supposed from its latitude. In the hot season, the temperature seldom rises above 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade; and, in the cool season, from 70 to 75 degrees during the day, and from 60 to 65 during the night. Throughout the year the nights are cool; and, half the time, a blanket for the bed is indispensable. The rain-fail occurs in the hot season,—that is, between October and May,—the last storms being the heaviest. The rains are violent and deluge the country, yet are seldom accompanied by wind.

Notwithstanding its moderate degree of heat, the climate is most enervating, and especially

the climate is most enervating, and especially so in the cool season, when the sudden lowering of the temperature has a most depressing effect. In Mr. Monteiro's opinion, the European effect. In Mr. Monteuro's opinion, the Europeanrace can never thrive, even in this, the healthlest region on the West Coast. He also believes
that the insalubrity of the country constitutes
an insuperable obstacle to the improvement of the native tribes. "It
can only have been," he declares,
"by countless ages of battling with malaris, that
they have been reduced physically and morally to
their present wonderful state or condition of
withstanding successfully the climatic influences,
so fatal to the white and more highly organized
race."

Mr. Monteiro describes the native of Angola not marked by positively bad qualities so much as by an absence of good qualities, and of the sentiments and emotions that are regarded as sentiments and emotions that are regarded as the necessary constituents of human nature. The negro, he asserts knows neither love affec-tion, tenderness, nor jealousy. He has no words in his language signifying love or affection. He never bestows a kiss or a caress even upon his wife or his children. The mother rarely fondles her babies; and, between parent and child, a kiss is a thing unknown. The negro is not cruel, only destitute of feeling. Resentment and grat-itude are alike foreign to his character, and so are all conceptions of truth and honesty.

kies is a thing unknown. The negro is not cruel, only destinite of feeling. Besentiment and gratification are all conceptions troth and backlets and consolidation for the theory of personal destination of the through the things of the capture. "In the words of the author, "it is deficient in the passions, and in other corresponding virtues; and the life of the negro in his primitive condition; the words of the author, "it is deficient in the passions, and in other corresponding virtues; and the life of the negro in his primitive condition; the transportance of the capture of an unsophisticated state of existence, but it of the capture of an unsophisticated state of existence, but it of the capture of mind, and consequently rudimentary frame of the caster, the

various orders of the animal kingdom. He has been called the Apostle of the theory of Evo-lution in Germany," from his ardeut advocacy of the doctrine, and his efficient efforts to sustain it by the results of his investigations in Biology. A marked feature of the present work is the clear and connected account of the rise and growth of the theory of development, from the first hints of its conception by La-march, St. Hilaire, Goethe, and Oken, to its

from the first hints of its conception by Lamarch, St. Hilaire, Goethe, and Oken, to its final establishment by Darwin. This history of the gradual evolution of the most important hypothesis unfolded in the domain of science since Newton put forth the theory of Gravitation 200 years ago, is more fairly and comprehensively presented by Prof. Haeckel than it has been by any other writer. Its interest is so great that we have made an abstract of it, which, however, for conscience's sake, has been referred to the column exclusively devoted to Science.

Prof. Haeckel writes with extreme enthusias m of the theories of Descent and of Natural Selection, and also of the "nature-philosophees" who have contributed to their elucidation; but his enthusiasm is enjoyable, for it is based upon an empirical knowedge of the value of the theories, and is justified by the admirable demonstration he has given of their significance. When fervor is sanctioned by reason, as in the present instance, it is a desirable element even in a scientific demonstration, impartang a warmth and glow to language that kindles the reader's mind with a corresponding ardor, and prepare him more readily and graciously to accept new and unexpected truths.

In answering the numerous objections to the theory of Development, Prof. Haeckel makes some remarks upon the incapacity of unscientific persons to pronounce an opinion upon its merits, which are exceedingly pertinent. Had their wisdom been brought home to the minds of the legions of theologians and scholiasts who have presumed to dogmatize upon the hypothesis as with authority, the world would have been spared a vast amount of foolish and vexatious controversy. Says Prof. Haeckel:

In the first place, I must observe that, in order thoroughly to understand the doctrine of Descent, and to

sis as with authority, the world would have been spared a vast amount of foolish and veratious controversy. Says Prof. Haeckel:

In the first place, I must observe that, in order thoroughly to understand the doctrine of Descent, and to be convinced of its absolute truth, it is holispensable to possess a general knowledge of the whole domain of biological phenomena. The theory of Descent is a biotogical theory; and hence it may with fairness and justice be demanded that those persons who wish to pass a valid judgment upon it should possess the requisite degree of biological knowledge. Their possessing a special empiric knowledge of this or that domain of Zoology or Botany is not sufficient; they must possess a general insight into the whole series of phenomena, at least in the case of one of the three organic kingdoms. They ought to know what universal laws result from the comparative morphology and physiology of organisms, but more especially from comparative anatomy, from the individual and the paleoutological history of development, etc.; and they ought to have some idea of the deep mechanical, casual connection between all these series of phenomena. It is self-evident that a certain degree of general culture, and especially philosophical education, is requisite; which is, however, unfortunately by many persons in our day, not considered at all necessary. Without the necessary connection of empirical knowledge and the philosophical understanding of botological phenomena, it is subjousable to gain a thorough connection of the truth of the theory of Descent, what we are to think of the confused mass of persons who have presumed to passes of their deeper significance. What should be received an unscientific persons who have presumed to passes on oldes of their deeper significance. What should we say of an unscientific person who presumed to express an opinion on the Cell-theory, without ever having studied Comparative Anatomy? And yet one may meet with such ridiculous arrogance any day in the history of thousand

lated by Hulda. It will show, better than anything we have said, what etching really is:

Know ye what Etching is; It is to ramble
On copper; in a summer-twilight's hour,
To let secret Fanoy fiddle tun-fully.
It is the whispering from Nature's heart,
Heard when we wander on the moor, or gaze
On the sea, on fleecy clouds of heaven, or at
The rushy lake when playful ducks are splashing;
It is the down of doves, the eagle's claw;
"Is Homer in a nuishell, ten commandments
Writ on a penny's surface; 'tis a wish,
A sigh, comprised in finely-chiseled odes,
A little image in its bird's flight caught.
It is to pain on the soft gold-hund copper
With sting of wasp and veivet of the wings
Of butterfy, by sparkling sunbeams glowed.
Even so the etcher's needle, on its point,
Doth eatch what in the artist-poet's mind
Reality and fancy did create.

ORDER OF STUDIES.
THE TRUE ORDER OF STUDIES. BY TROMAS HILL.
12md., pp. 163. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Price, \$1.25.
This contribution to pedagogic science, though containing little that is new to progressive teachers, is worth perusal. The first two chapters are so metaphysical, if not pedantic, that ordinary readers may be frightened away before reaching the really wholesome thought that lies beyond the repellant beginning. The by years of experience as a teacher; though no one would accept all of his beliefs and con-

one would accept all of his beliefs and con-clusions. His Order of Studies is as follows: Mathematics; Natural History; Psychology; Theology.

The arrangement of Mathematics is: first, Geometry; second, Arithmetic; third, Algebra. It would be impossible to give at length the author's reasons for this departure from the ordinary course of study, but the following are disconnected sentences which show some of his ideas:

disconnected sentences which show some of his ideas:

The child recognizes hundreds of objects from their shapes, long before he could be taught to count them; therefore, decometry precedes Arithmetic in education. We must, however, remember that the great ends to secure by early geometrical culture are accuracy of observation and definiteness of imagination.

For the first two, years after the child has begun to cipher, let your whole sim be to make him expert in these four (fundamental rules of Arithmetic).

The mathematical sciences are advancing with wonderful rapidity in this nineteenth century; but our American common-school education has as yet hardly felt even the discoveries of the seventeenth.

There is always danger of a bungling teacher's extinguishing the child's thirst for knowledge.

It has seemed to me that, in consideration of the great suffering of childhood from that which Hamilet so much dreaded, bad dreams, we might quite early give the child enough of Psychology to explain to him the harmlessness of these mousters.

The injury done to the bodily health of studeness by over-exertion of the brain comes in no small degree from the unnatural order of studies, giving the abstract before the concrete.

Intellectual thought finds utterance in words; sentiment, in art; principle, in acts. MISS DELIA BACON.

OUR OLD HOME: A SERIES OF ENGLISH SKETCHES, By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. 18mo., pp. 330. Bos-ton: James R. Osgood & Co. Among the very interesting papers in this volume is one entitled "The Recollections of a Gifted Woman," in which Hawthorne relates the history of his acquaintance with Miss Delia Bacon, the author of the theory that Lord Bacon wrote the plays ascribed to Shakspears.
For three years and over, Miss Bacon lived in
London, a secluded and solitary life, alienated
from her friends at home, and estranged from every earthly interest save that which monopolized and finally maddened her. She suffered

lized and finally maddened her. She suffered much from ill-health, and never left her lodgings, which were in the house of a kindly grocer. Here she prepared the bulky volume into which she put the ingenious argument, the profound philosophy, the pungent criticisms, and the eloquent truths, that she had evolved from an exhaustive study of Shakspeare, and from the depths of her own brilliant mind. Hawthorne was strongly attracted towards the gifted, noble, and enthusiastic woman. In the single interview he had with her, he describes her conversation as remarkably suggestive, "alluring forth one's own ideas and fantasies from the shy places they usually haunt. She was indeed an admirable talker, considering how long she had held her tongue for lack of a listener,—pleasant, sunny, and shadowy, often piquant, and giving glimpaes of all a woman's various and readily chargeable moods and humors; and beneath them all there ran a deep and powerful under-current of earnestness, which did not fall to produce in the listener's mind something like a temporary faith in what she believed so fervently."

Through Hawthorne's assistance Miss Recon's

a temporary fath in what she believed so fer-vently."

Through Hawthorne's assistance, Miss'Bacon's book found a publisher; but it "fell with a dead thump at the feet of the public," and the terrible shock of the disappointment crazed and killed its deluded author. She died a few months after the appearance of her work, literally a martyr to the mistaken belief she had so pas-sionately adopted. Her book was mercilessly abused by the critics in both England and Amer-ica; and Hawthorne states that, as far as his knowledge extended, it never had more than a single reader, an enthusiastic countryman of the author, who became a confirmed convert to her

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MANSILL'S ALMANAC OF METEOROLOGY AND PLANETABY PHINOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1876; AND NEW SYSTEM OF SCIENCE. By RICHARD MANSILL, Paper, Pp. 67. Rock Island, Ill, Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.

PRINCIPLES OF MINING. By J. H. COLLINS, F. G. S., Author of "A First Book of Mineralogy," etc. With 1:9 Illustrations. 16mo., pp. 151. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 75 cents.

ATHENAGORAS. Edited for Schools and Colleges by F. A. MARCH, I.L. D. With Explanatory Notes by G. W. B. Owen, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Christian Greek in Lafayette College. 12mo., pp. 262. New York: Harper & Brothers.

public walks, and stadia, attached to the gym-

nublic walks, and stadis, attached to the gymnasium, when Greek amusements became more exponsive.

The agora, or market-place, was, like the gymnasium, a handsome building, during the splendid period of Greek architecture. In seaports, it is by the sea; in other towns, in the heart of the city. It had seats for the accommodation of the citizens when they mot for consultation; sanctuaries where commenced and terminated the journeyings of religious processions; and, originally, here were all commercial transactions carried on, and all festive games celebrated. Its centre-piece was a quadraugular building, generally surrounded by colonnades; and this was often the perfection of beauty, as in the instance of the so-called "Tower of the Winds," which ornaments the market-place of Athens. The hippodrome and stadium were necessarily similar in shape, for the accommodation of the chariot and foot races; and minute descriptions, as well as ruins still existing in various localities, enable the modern student to understand their construction. Of the theatres, too, abundant remains still existing in various localities, enable the modern student to understand their construction. Of the theatres, too, abundant remains still exist to show the arrangement of the different parts, and, together with the records of ancient writers, to enable the archeologist to reconstruct those buildings in the erection and ornamentation of which the cultivated Greeks delighted to show their devotion to the drama. Of course, the climax of Grecian architecture was reached when a number of temples were grouped together in some place consecrated to gods, where games and festivities were held, and prizes were given for physical skill and strength, and for excellence in the arts of music and poetry.

The furniture of the Greeks, especially that used in private dwellings, can be only known to us through the objects found in graves, and pictured representations which still exist. They had seate of various kinds; one like our campetod, which was conven

were generally of marcia, and in private houses of wood,—being ornamented with sculpture.

The enlargement of the stool-like seat became the bed, both of a folding and a permanent shape, and more or less adorned with carving, turning, and inlaying. The bedding of the luxurious periods consisted of mattresses and pillows of wool and feathers, woolen blankets, and sheets of linen.

There were also couches for day-use, where people could read, write, or take their means. Tables were small, and conveniently low, and were, like the beds and couches, of wood, especially maple, and of bronze, of ivory, and the precious metals.

Clothing and ornaments, documents, and any small thing of value, were kept in drawers, and in boxes like chests.

The custom of the Greeks, of placing the

crowning the head with flowers or leaves on almost all occasions, grave or gay; and the flower-market at Athens was always supplied with garlands and crowns of the favorite violet, of roses, of rowith of irw. and of silver-pooler, some for

The state of the s

atomy, and the credit of the discovery is governily ascribed exclusively to him; is contemporathe coremon naturalists among the contemporation of the form of Tasmania," supporting it with observations of his own.

Introduction to the Flora of Tasmania, "supporting it with observations of his own.

During the trendy-one of the flora of Castarian in the similarity in the inner organization almost similar conceived the idea that the similarity in the inner organization and in the embryonic development of distinct periods of creation, esperated from a can other by the law of inheritance, distinct periods of creation, esperated from a can other by tremendous cataclysms or catastrophes of an unknown nature. At the occurrence of each cataclysm, all pre-existing life was destroyed; and, after its conclusion, and active the corporation of the earth's surface, and the chaopers into the control of the cathes and cataget in the category of the cathes and category of the cathes of the time. He was a besides this, what Prof. Hackel calls a was besides this, what Prof. Hackel calls a was besides the important idea that the leaf is the fundamental organ of the plant. In his clearance, the category of the midgard of the time. He was a category of the midgard of the cathes and the category of the profession of the late. At the category of the midgard of the cathes and the category of the midgard of the cathes and the category of the midgard of the cathes and the category of the midgard of the cathes and the category of the midgard of the category of

and shape, and more of less agorned with carving, turning, and inlaying. The bedding of the liturious periods consisted of mattresses and tasked the continuation of the constitution of the constitution of the continuation of the constitution of the precision of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the precision makes and courbes, of wood, especially maple, and of bronze, of ivory, and the precision makes.

The custom of the Greeks, of placing the theosils of daily life in the graves of their dead, has preserved to us much beautiful Greeian pottery. In Greece itself, scientific research has not been allowed to accemplish much; but, in lalvy and in Siely, shoundant specimens of pottery have been obtained, and are still being the dead often meet elegant chaptes. Vessels were added to the figures in black, and are of varied and often meet elegant chaptes. Vessels were used for both dry and fluid stores, but only the latter are now found.

There were wine and oil skins, made of the hides of animals; and kitchen-utensils in the hades continued the principal difference between man and state of the state of the principal difference between man and state of word, and coals were increased to word of the principal difference between man and state of word, and coals were were sold to word, and coals were were sold to word, and coals were were much in use the principal difference between man and state of word, and coals were surfaced to word, and coals were surfaced to word, and coals were surfaced to word of the principal difference between man and state of word, and coals were surfaced to word, and coals were were much in use and were of variant to the principal difference between man and the precious man and the principal difference between man and content and the principal difference the surface and the principal difference between man and states of word and the principal difference the surface nature, and the geological connection of the species of organisms, that are in perfect harmony with the theory of Evolution. Among other German naturalists who have more or less of clearly developed the fundamental idea of the evolution of species, Prof. Haeckel mentions in the Companisms, in the state diversity of the Canary Islands, "initia at the diversity of the forms of species.

Carl Ernst Bar, "the great reformer of animal embryology," announced in 1834, that organic species must have developed by transformation species must have developed by transformation from a single original plant,—a displayed by the carding species of plants from a few primary forms, and possibly from a single original plant,—a displayed by the conclusions of the Canary," published in 1849. F. Unger, of Vienna, in his "Attempt at a History of the World of Plants," maintained the derivitation of all species of plants from a few primary forms, and possibly from a single original plant,—a displayed by the canadamental principles of the development of species, adding that the origin of the primary forms and Schaffhausen, the anthropologist of Bonn, declared in the same year, 1853, opinions in accordance with the doctrine of Descent. Lastly, Louis Buchner, in his celebrated work on "Force and Matter" (1855), enunciated the fundamental principles of the development of species, adding that the origin of the primary forms the nature-philosophers of Germany to those of France, we have continued evidences that, at the beginning of our century, the time was ripe for a revolution in the theories of the goeseis of species, and that men of Science of the grees is multaneously impelled them.

some respects. In attempting to prove that the memory of talented lawyers is doomed to oblivion, you say that even a lawyer would be troubled to that such is the case in this country, as our Re-public is not yet quite a century old. Still, most public is not yet quite a century old. Still, most people, and every lawyer, remember the names of Webster, Choate, Pinckney, Wirt, and many others, on account of their fame as lawyers. They will also remember Story, Kent, Marshall, Taney, Chase, and still ethers. Although the last named were, in the later stage of life, authors or Judges, yet they were prominent lawyers before, and became Judges on account of their reconstation and ability as

The Appointment of Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India.

"Owen Meredish" as He Was Twenty Years Ago, and as He Is Now.

The Death of Lord Stanhope--- What He Had Accomplished in Literature.

Exhibit Literary or Artistic Excellence?

Their Devotion to the Art of Government, and How That Devotion Benefits Their Country.

ing of Parliament---Grumbling Because the Prince of Wales Inspected the Canine Tooth of Buddha.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

London, Eng., Jan. 22.—The appointment of Lord Lytton as Vicercy of India, in place of Lord Northbrook, who has just retired, a year before the expiration of his term of office, in onsequence of the severe strain upon his health, occasioned by his arduous duties and the relaxing effects of the climate, has been preceded with surprise in some quarters, and in others with a mingled feeling of pleasure and regret. Surprise among statesmen and politicians, who are scarcely ready to believe that the accomplished diplomat and poet pos-sesses, or has proved that he possesses, the commanding qualities requisite in so impor-ant a part; while Lord Lytton's hosts f friends have greeted the news at once with lelight and regret,—congratuiating themselves that so great an honor should have been awardd to their favorite, and sorrowing that this ountry, and deprive them for a number of years

LORD LITION owing in the footstaps of his illustrious father. Diplomacy has been, after all, his secondary ocenpation; it is to literature that he has give his impassioned devotion, which has called out his true ambition and highest aspiration. It was in Florence-beautiful Florence, the city of poeta-that I had first the pleasure, many years ago, of meeting Lord Lytion, then beginning his poetic and diplomatic career. Handsome, suave, graceful, accomplished, he was, at that young enthusiast and post. Absorbed in composing the poems which were shortly to flutter the pulses of so many tender hearts, and bedew with pearly drops so many tender eyes, when "Owen Meredith's" first volume was published, and reading them, as a priceless favor, to a little circle of admiring votaries; rendered melancholy by the coldness, if not aversion, of his father,—the indifference of Bulwer pere to his niable son was too well known to be kept cret, -who, while the young man regarded him with a loving enthusiaem, which was pathetic considering the treatment he received, denied and affection, and] (the final blow to the poet) frowned sternly upon, and endeavored to stiffe, his literary aspirations; in love, as a matter of course, and, almost equally as a matter of

IN LOVE WITH A MARRIED WOMAN. hopeless passion which held him vibrating on the verge of suicide, -a fatal precipice from which, at the critical moment, he had always strength to withdraw, finding the dear re-lief of his despair at the feet of the Muse inways strength to withdraw, finding the dear relief of his despar at the feet of the Muse increased of in the cold embrace of death (this hopeless passion did not prevent the young poet from enjoying a mild flirtation when a favoring fate, in the absence of the star of his worship, brought him into communion with any sweetly-sympathetic scut in the form of a woman); sitting humbly at the feet of the Brownings, then residing in the immemorial Casa Guidi palace; loved with a motherly tenderness by the tender and, holyspirit of Elizabeth Barrett, and smilled down upon somewhat condescendingly by her husband, who, with his pre-eminently mashculing genius, perhaps undervalued the talent of his devoted disciple; accomplished, amiable, brilliant, with endless sweet and winning qualities. although, as his best friends were ready to gone, if not a complete transformation, yet a

into reasons with the great statesmen and rulers of Europe, and kept him in mid-stream in the headlong current of modern events. His happy marriage to a very beautiful, accomplished, and noble woman; the love of lovely children; the earnestness of his pursuit of literature and high ambition; the devotion of troops of friends,—all things have combined to give depth and earnestness to a character which, at one time, seemed to lack these qualities. In literature, although the highest distinction has never been awarded him, he has attained a world-wide renown and popularity; and he has now been appointed—scarce yet in the prime of life—to the highest office within the gift of the great English Government. So far there has been a Greek-like prosperity and screnity in his career, which, in this troubled era, is very attractive; and one can only hope that he will continue to the end in full favor with the fickle Goddess of Fortune.

I have said that Lord Lytton's appointment as Vicercy has occasioned surprise, and I might have added discretification in control of the control of the control discretization in control discretization.

I have said that Lord Lytton's appointment as Vicercy has occasioned surprise, and I might have saided dissatisfaction in certain distinguished quarters. This not improbably arises from the fact that his not improbably arises from the fact that his nunsual grace and amiability—it may be also the character of his literary attainments—have caused his practical solility to be undervalued. Looked upon as the courtly man of the world and elegant versifier, the favorate of ladies and darling of drawing-rooms, his more sterling qualities have been overlooked. But there have been many instances in which gentleness of manner and an apparent pliant effeminacy of nature have veiled real strength; and also, on the other hand, in which strength has been developed, in a nature originally lacking it, by favoring circumstances. It would be idle to claim for Lord Lytton the rank of a great post, but, among the minor poets of the day.

The partity and development.

It would be idle to claim for Lord Lytton the rank of a great poet, but, among the minor poets of the day.

HE IS PRE-EMPINENT.

The purity and elevation of tone conspicuous in his later works, and his exquasitely-musical and delicately-elaborate versification,—these qualities in themselves indicate power, and power of a high order. Occasionally he has struck, as in the most popular of his books, "Lucille,"a sympathetic chord that has vibrated in every heart; and, in some of his latest publications, there is a subtle thoughtfulness and freedom of movement of which his earlier poems gave no promise. His qualifications as a statesman, his power to direct events and rule men, remain, it must be confessed, an unsolved problem; the public has had no opportunity of judging; but the fact that Disraeli—a Minister os able and long-experienced, who best knows what ability he has displayed and results achieved in the diplomatic service—should have selected him as Viceroy, is strong presumptive evidence that he must be ditted for the post. Certainly this is the opinion of the Minister, or he would not have given him the appointment; and Disraeli is not a man apt to be deceived in his estimate of character. My belief is, that Lord Lytton will not prove unworthy of the trust reposed in him; and that he will very likely also accomplish more in literature than is now anticipated. It is not improbable that he will command before his death a nigher reputation than his father, both as statesman and author.

THE PRATH OF LORD STANHOFE
has not only occasioned deep regret among his personal friends, but has called out endless manifestations of interest and sorrow from the public in general. His name occurs to me in this connection because Lord Stanhope was one of the few noblemen who, like Lord Lyttoo, have pursued literature as a profession. Without brilliant ability, he had, neverthelees, sufficient talent, industry, and applitton, to oreate for himself a distinct and assured position as an author. His first work, on "The Spanish

of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles" is still the most popular account that has been given of this important episode in English history. He has published also a work on "The Reign of Queen Anne to the Peace of Utrecht," intended as a continuation of Macaulay's History; to which brilliant work it offers a singular contrast since Stanhope's special qualities are the Why Do So Few of the British Nobility

Queen Anne to the seaso of Utrecht, "intended as a continuation of Macaulay's History; to which brilliant work it offers a singular contrast since Stanhope's special qualities are the fairness, accuracy, integrity—the literary conscientionsness—in which Macaulay was so lamentably deficient; while Stanhope, on his part, is no less deficient in the force, eloquence, and imagination, which make the epigrammatic Macaulay so fascinating a writer, and in spite of his grave deficiencies, so pre-eminently popular. Lord Stanhope has published also a "Life of Pht," "Life of Conde," and other works. An Earl who condescends to become an historian is a rare phenomenon, to whom the highest honors are gladly awarded by his less enterprising brother-Peers. Lord Stanhope's life is the history of a series of MILD AND AGRERABLE TRUMPHS.

Of literary enterprises, societies, and associations innumerable, he has been the patron and President; his correspondence with the great people of the day has been carefully preserved; his suggestions as to art-collections and buildings have been adopted with fruitful result; in short, in a thousand ways, although not a man of genius or unusual power, he has done good and achieved distinction. In the language of the Saturday Review, which has the advantage the respectable sum of talent which had been intrusted to his care. Although he had no pretontion to be great, his life was greatly and variously useful; and he has, perhaps, left no successor who will exactly fill his place.

In referring to Lord Stanhope's lamented death, the Saturday Review comments upon the singular fact, that, "Out of four or five hundred hereditary Peers, not more than half-adozen have ever published a volume." And still less, it might have added, have they achieved distinction in the fine arts: no great painter, no great sculptor, or musician, has come out from their ranks. This is indeed

A singular Pact,

and one variously suggestive. For these four or the distinction in the fine arts: no great painter, no great sculp

great sculptor, or musician, has come out from their ranks. This is indeed

A SINGULAB PACT,
and one variously suggestive. For these four or five hundred hereditary Peers occupy a position of magnificent command; they possess enormous advantages; all the grand achievements of modern civilization, of art, and literature, and science, are theirs to dispose of at will. They have, in the first place, the supreme advantage of race,—hereditary descent; high training, physical and mental; culture, leisure, reinod and noble surroundings; theirs are the traditions of the past and the welcoming smiles of the future. Can it be that they have among them no men of transcendent genius; none endowed with the highest and rarest qualities? This is most glaringly improbable. The fact of their centuries of fine breeding and fine culture renders such a supposition incredible. And what, then, becomes of their great men who do not develop their talents because of having every earthly opportunity of developing them grandly and harmoniously? The love of the poet or artist for his art is supposed to be, and is, the most imperious and irresistible of all passions. What has not this fiery inspiration, this fierce energy, of the divine spirit enabled its possessor to achieve? What difficulties has it not conquered, what dangers overcome, in order to obtain expression? How is it that this subtle and potent energy is self-vanuished and silenced in the magnificent abodes which would seem to be fitted to become the favored haunts of the lifuses? What becomes of it? Whither does it vanish?

It is hard to believe that the old theory is cor-

It is hard to believe that the old theory is cor-

It is hard to believe that the old theory is correct, that adversity and poverty are essential to induce men to develop their highest; powers; that the cruel pressure of external necessity is a stronger motive than the divine inward impulsion of love; and yet the evidence of the English hereditary Peers is

ALL IN FAVOR OF THIS DOCTRINE.

When in Italy, many years ago, I had the advantage of being acquainted, in Rome, with a little set of English people of high rank, with all the graces, and accomplishments, and virtues which, to people of a certain class, are an inheritance. Among them was a certain nobleman, a man of immense force and genius, precisely the nature which, according to modern theory, ought to be the final product of a race and family kept in a state of high perfection for ages. His grasp of intellect enabled him to conquer, as if by instanct, what others labor for years or a lifetime to achieve; and he had in a wonderful degree all the special and he had in a wonderful degree all the spec artistic gifts; could meet on their own ground all sorts of artists; was musician, poet, painter

sesied to the world at large, he amused himself with reinting pictures which, if they had been exhibited, would have placed him high in rank among the artists of the day. Fanny Kemble was at this time in Rome, and very intimate with these people; and I remember hearing her say, on one occasion: "What a misfortune! If G—had not been a nobleman, he would have been a nobleman, he compliance with dull routine and habit, he sacrificed the glorious aureole of immortality. It is necless to follow his career. Suffice it to say that he has grown old without being known in any other character than that of a society man: without schieving any distinction other them that which comes of necessity to those possessing rank and wealth. To revert to the Saturday Review, he did not follow the example of Lord Stanhope, and, "in all respects invest to the utmost advantage the

To revert to the Saturday Review, he did not follow the example of Lord Stanhope, and, "in all respects, invest to the utmost advantage the mignificent sum of talents intrusted to his care." Quite the contrary, he did not invest them at all; and neither did he waste them in prodigal extravagance and dissipation, but buried them darky and silently in the tomb of a base servility to ignoble prejudices, routine, and worldliness.

In spite of the evidence of the British hereditary Peers, I shall not allow that necessity is the true motive of artistic achievement. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci, were not goaded on to create their magnificent matter-pieces by necessity, but by the DIVINE COMPULSION OF ENTHUSIASM.

Seldom is the true artists wayed by a different motive. In all the greatest artistic eras, the artists and poets have been powerful, and acknowledged as a power; in supreme eras, as in that of Pericles and Angelo, they have been wealthy, coursed, superb. There are special causes which explain without difficulty this dereliction of the English nobility; their total failure, as a general thing, to make the true use of their opportunities in obeying the dictates of a lofty and disinterested ambition. But this is too important a matter to be disposed of in a paragraph, and too attractive, if I should take it up at all, not to tempt me to give it more space than your columns could well afford.

"Honor to whom honor is due." The serious occupation of the greater number of the English nobility is as everybody knows, amusement,—riding, hunking, racing, traveling, society, together with a sufficient degree of study and intellectual effort to be agreeable and keep their minds active. But there is one grand art which the earnest spirits among them do pursue in all earnestness.—

ments. At any rate, the carrest spirits among them do pursue in all contents, the carrest spirits among them do pursue in all carrestness.—
The horselflary Peers assume the repossibilities of coverance from the police Bureau, advising that a description of the content of the police Bureau, advising that a description of the content of the police Bureau, advising that a description of the content of the police Bureau, advising that a description of the content of the police Bureau, advising that a description of the content of the police Bureau, advising the police Bureau, and the police Bureau, advising the police Bureau, and the police Bureau, advising the police Bureau, and the police Bureau, advising the police Bureau

they have ability to perform) faithfully and well. Until our country has become however the result may be obtained), apart from its huge and clamorous material existence, an ideal abstraction, srousing in our people the loyalty which is the life-breath of an Englishman's soul; shall I say until loyalty with as as come to mean true service instead of spread-eagle bombast?—until we have again our Washingtons and Admess, or, of very late day,—irreproachable in loyalty whatever may have been their other deticiencies,—our Websters, and Clays, and Summers,—man who understand that estatesmaship is one of the grandest of a pursuits, whose lives are the preparation for their great successes, whose integrity is above a suspicion, and whose loyalty above reproach,—until such men are at the head of our Government, we shall not have passed the most dangerous of the rocks or shallow over which the ship of state of a Republic is doomed to pass.

Is now about to open, and the session begins with every prospect of a prosperous and pasceful time. It is just no very since Mr. Gladstone it is made to the own of turning himself and his party out of office,—to his own of the country. The country structure of the country of the country. In the country of the country. In the country of the country o

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

SIXTY TO TWENTY-TWO. In the present House of Representatives there are sixty officers and soldiers who served in the Confed-erate army, and twenty-two Union officers and sol-diers. Venezurer

Army, and the state of the state of the cloud of the stormy sky is clearing;
Above us shines screne at last. The bow of promise cheering!
The vulgar, spiteful voice is hushed.
The ory for vengeance hateful;
The nation once so meanly crushed.
Magnanimous grows, and grateful?

The fatted calves are freely slain,
The nation's true love telling!
Sweet incense, to slay their pain,
Each Rebel nose is smelling!
To prove she cannot carry hate
Beyond the bounds of reason,

She shrewdly asks no sacrifice. Sue sarewing sass no sacrines.
But, graciously relenting,
Proclaims the policy unwise
To insist on much repenting;
And so, to prove how very fair
Sho would distribute favors,
As three to one destroyers share
Her honors with her savers!

The problem of the War has found This wonderful solution: That statesmen are the nearest sound
Who led in revolution;
That those who in the foremost van
Fought to obscure her glory

On every lip is found the sneer About played-out war-speeches; They've grown as odious to hear As old-time Kaness "screeches" The public voice pronounces ban Or girds its stinging cordon Of censures around Sheridan, But puts sweet faith in Gordon?

If aught were needed, this will show,
Beyond all doubt or cavil,
That 'tis the Rebel chiefs who know
The best way to unrave!
The snarks that hold the land in thrall,—
A secret worth inditing:
"Let Rebs in peace recover all
They lost by foolish fighting,"
H. W. H.,
—New York Graphic.
Winnebago City, Minn. An Excitement at Vienna.

An Excitement at Vienna.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The people of Vienna are in excitement about a box of dynamite lying somewhere in the Danube, which, it is feared, may reveal its presence by suddenly blowing up a bridge or a river steamboat. The danger is rendered the more trying to contemplate as the box in question was dropped into the river by a police agent, acting at the suggestion of the Ministry of Commerce, or rather of some clerks in that Department, who, terrified by the recent explosion at Bremerhaven, recently bethought them of overhauling the inventions lodged at the office by patentees to see if there were any that contained explosive materials. They, in effect, found three boxes marked "Dynamite, April 11, 1874." How the boxes came to have been lying unopened at the office for nearly two years is a mystery which perhaps will not seem astonishing to inventors who have had dealings with Government departments. At any rate, the clerks had no sooner discovered the terrible parcels than they sent them to the Police Burean, advising that a detective should be commissioned to drop them at night, and as privately as possible, into the river. This valuable counsel was followed. Unfortunately the agent charged with the delicate duty of putting the whole Austrian Capital in dauger of destruction was perceived by a brother detective, who, not being in the secret, ran and fished up two of the three boxes and restored them to the custody of his chiefs. The third box still remains under water. An impression prevalls among the people of Vienna that the course taken by the Ministry of Commerce and the police in respect of this dynamite ought not to be established as a precedent.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

is There a Centre of the Material

The Molten State of the Centre of the Earth--- Moses and the Nebular Hypothesis.

Theories as to the Propagation and Transmission of Heat and Light.

THEORIES OF THE UNIVERSE To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Cuicago, Jan, 29.—Mr. Hodgman's let ters seem to have provoked a good deal of hostile criticism. Cosmogony, apart from the Mosaic account, seems entirely beyoud human comprehension,—at least up to the present time. Even the most scientific idea— —that of La Place as improved by Prof. Proctor and others—is, at best, only assumption. Mr. H.'s opponents go much further than they are warranted when they speak of the Nebular

One of them argues that, because space is be infinite. I don't see the force of his argument. What is space? The absence of tangible matter—emptiness—a void—nihit; in short, a negative quality, possessing no positive attributes, having neither dimensions nor locality, having no centre and no limits. Were there infinite solid matter, then no space would exist; were there infinite clear, unbroken exist; were there infinite clear, unproven space, then no matter would exist. There is no logical necessity for the occasistence of both. On the contrary, they are antagonistic in their nature, if such an expression is allowable.

Now, matter has form and dimensions,—exact points of locality, such as equatorial lines, poles, contrest of gravity, of rotation, etc. Without such, the just balance of the Universe, with all its complex motions, could not for an instant.

centres of gravity, of rotation, etc. Without such, the just balance of the Universe, with all its complex motions, could not for an instant be maintained. The sun controls its system; without it, the system would not exist,—would be chaotic. But what controls the sun? Evidently it must be some mightier influence than his. What controls the sun controls his system also. And to what again is that mightier influence subject? There seems to be a logical absolute necessity for some grand central body of matter, vast beyond imagination, directly and indirectly ruling and controlling the rest of the Universe. Only upon this or some similiar assumption could it be upheld in its present beautifully-harmonious working. If the Universe have a central point, it cannot be infinite, for infinitude implies neither beginning nor ending, and consequently can have no centre.

Speculation would locate Heaven at this axis of the Universe,—God's thrope, where, although Himself infinite, it pleases Him to make Himself more directly manifest. I submit this as a much more sensible view of Cosmology than the idea of a never-ending collection of spheres, without apparent means for perfect control,—an infinite solar system, without a central sun. That idea is abhorrent to all principles of harmony and order,—principles conspicuous throughout all creation. Mr. Hodgman has my sympathy, although I think one or two of his positions are neither wise nor necessary. Respectfully,

neither wise nor necessary. Respectfully,
J. M. B.

ENLIGHTENMENT FOR MR. HODGMAN. To the Edstor of The Chicago Tribune: DECORAH, Ia., Feb. 8.—I am one of the many who have read the letters in THE TRIBUNE on Religion and Science; and, on reading Mr. Hodgman's last letter, I determined to try and enlighten him a little. Mind, I don't say I am going to; but I am going to try. Now, I don't claim to be a scientist, but simply a student and searcher for the truth.

First, in regard to the remarks made by Mr.

concerning the molten state of the centre of our earth. Mr. Hodgman gives three opinions held by scientists, and save that they are not substantiated. I admit that of the first two. The opinions are: 1. That the earth is a solid globe, solid to the centre; 2. That the earth is a hollow sphere,—that there is nothing at the centre; 3. That the interior of the earth is an igneous, molten mass of matter. The second is not true, because the

and graced of the provided beautiful beautiful

less matters of speculation, as he very correctly suggests, yet I may, perhaps, point out to him what is now the universally-accepted theory among scientists in reference to the propagation and transmission of heat. It is substantially this: that the agitating or tremulous motion of the combustible material in the sun, by its act of combustion, imparts to the other a motion which, in the form of wave (not unlike that of a water-wave), is transmitted to the earth, and, impinging on our bodies, or any other material substance capable of receiving and absorbing it, produces in us the sensation of heat. Now, if this theory be correct,—and there is no doubt of it, for it can be proved in a variety of ways,—then our queries will readily see that heat is not a material substance, that could be cooled or chilled by a passage through celestial space, however low its temperature might be.

It is not heat that is sent us from the sun, but a motion, which is propagated through the medium of the ether in the form of waves; and, when they impinge on our bodies, they produce heat. It is not heat while passing through space, but only a wave, which produces heat when it meets with some material resistance. Then it is converted into heat. It sets in motion the molecules or atoms of our bodies or other material things, and the attrition of these atoms, one against the other, again converts motion into heat. Thus it is that we feel the radiating power of the sun; and in the same way do we receive the heat from our stoves or other sources of artificial heating.

Mr. Hollister will, therefore, readily see that, as no heat passes through space, there can be no loss of it in space.

distance. It would be more correct to say that the ether-waves, as an element of heat, diminish, and as the square of the distance; but it matters little whether this one element, the ether-waves, has been traveling through the Torrid or the Frigid Zoue in getting here. Its heat-producing qualities are not impaired thereby.

ether-waves, has been traveling through the Porrid or the Frigid Zoue in getting here. His heat-producing qualities are not impaired thereby.

The same principle is applicable to light as to heat. The ether-waves—a form, not a substance—transmit motion from a luminous mass—the sun, for instance—to the eye; and this motion in the character of ether-waves infringes upon the return of the eye, and then we realize the sensation of seeing. Then there is light. But there is no light until this dynamic force is expended against the retina of the eye. It is simply an application of the universal principle that heat produces motion, and motion produces heat. It is the same principle involved as when a rifle-ball is discharged against a distant rock. The heat generated by the burning powder produces motion in sending the ball on its mission; and, when the ball impinges against the rock, the same amount of heat, less that wasted in heating the gun, is produced that was made by the burning of the powder.——ed into Thus we see that heat may be convert space, motion, and then transmitted through and again reconverted into heat at the end of the journey.

This principle, of such universal application, is, as I have before stated, substantially the same with light. Both diminish in intensity—that is to say, one of the elements that produce them diminishes in intensity—as the square of the distance; and, in this sense, the light and heat producing element is diminished. It is, however, a diminution in intensity only, and not in quantity. It is the same light and heat producing element is diminished. It is, however, a diminution in intensity only, and not in quantity. It is the same light and heat producing element is diminished. It is, however, a diminution in intensity of the propagation of light and heat, once remarked that he "could not think the Creator gulty of so clumsy a contrivance as the illing of space with ether as a medium of combustion, simply because it is spread over a greater surface.

The great scientist Faraday

the digman, that "Rock" cannot be accepted as a criterion of Science, and it is contrary to all reason and common-sense to take it as such criterion. Not that Moses wrote the Biblical account wrong designedly, but he simply was mistaken. Furthermore, I do not think that the Bible was ever meant to be a criterion of science. Some sort of an account of the Creation had to be put in the Bible, or it would be incomplete; and the account there given was probably the ancient idea of the matter. Two more remarks against the instantaneous creation of the Universe. Mr. Hodgman: 1. Matter always has existed, and always will exist. The second was made by that great philosopher, Epicurus, whom you condemn as a beathen and an atheist: "Know first of all that nothing can spring from nonemity."

R. W. Cooler.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.— I have read with much interest the remarks of your correspondent, O. J. Hollister, of Salt Lake, Utah; and, while I have not the time, at present, even if I had the ability, to reply to all his questions or queries, some of which refer to subjects that are more or less matters of speculation, as he very correctly suggests, yet I msy, perhaps, point out to him what is now the universally-accepted theory among scientists in reference to the propagation and transmission of heat. It is substantially this: that the agitating or tremulous motion of the combustion, imparts to the ether a motion which, in the form of wave (not unlike that of

somehow or other the idea has got into my hear that it is something like the following:

that it is something like the following:

A length of time back,—I will not venture to say how many years it would take to equal this period, for I protest against the nonsense of measuring great epochs in time with one of our years, and, in like manner, measuring inconceivable distances in measuring great epochs in time with one of our years, and, in like manner, measuring inconceivable distances in space by means of an English mile,—a length of time back, all the bodies now comprising the solar system were united in one vapory mass. This mass was in rotation: how it got in rotation, I would like to find out. But, being in rotation, I would like to find out. But, being in rotation, it necessarily generated a certain force, peculiar to revolving bodies, and called, I believe, centrifugal force. When David went forth to do battle with Goliath, he armed himself with a sling and a few pebbles. When the time for action arrived, he put a stone in the sling and turned it awritly about his head. He was thon generating this force. When he had accumulated sufficient, he let go one string, releasing the stone, and thereby making viable the force. Judging by its effect, Mr. Hodgman will admit that it was, to say the least, considerable. However, as the great mass of nebulous matter revolved, there was what we might call a breaking-off now and then. When a grindstone turns too swiftly, it bursts, and the parts fly off with great velocity. Imagine this force exerting itself in a mass of revolving vapor, where there is no cohesion. When the outer rim gets turning at such a velocity that its centrifugal force exactly equals the attractive force of gravity, it keeps revolving in that orbit, while the rest of the mass contracts and recedes from it.

I do not know how near I am to the truth;

from it.

I do not know how near I am to the truth;
but I am willing to let my idea stand side by side
with that of Mr. Hodgman on the same subject,
and I hardly think it can be injured much by the

and I hardly think it can be injured much by the comparison. His version of the same theory, it will be remembered, is, that matter is stornal; that it was in a glowing-hot and gaseous state from a past eternity; and that originally it was diffused throughout space in atoms infinitesimally small.

In my last letter, when speaking of the radiation of heat, I incidentally made mention of the universal ether which pervades all space. I assumed the existence of this ether as a proven fact; but one of your correspondents has seen fit to question the truth of its existence, and, in a somewhat lengthy argument, endeavors to prove that the idea of such a fluid is entirely unnecessary in order to explain the phenomena of light and heat. Speaking of the idea of radiated

heat, he says:

In my idea, it is just as hard to conceive heat passing through the infinitely large and cold ocean of space, without being lost, as it is to imagine a hot body precipitated through that cold, illimitable ocean without radiating and losing its heat.

bodies through space, is not by any means one of the least wonderful of the works of the Great Architect of the universe; nor is it an a fining as it won, the inverse provides the organization of the and the individes the wonderful of the works of the Great Architect of the universe; nor is it an a fining as it won, the individes the provides of the control of the throw together by chance. It is the things of the provides the provides of the doubts of your correspondent referred to, as to the fact of stallar papee being filled with ether, and that it is an agency for the transmission of heat and light wares it will asy that, if he ever this Chicago, and will favor me with a call, I will show him in my laboratory the mind and the control treats of the provides of the provi

Theory which he urges in sustaining his position. I will give it in his own words:

Why, imagine the earth traversing space permeated with a ponderable ether 500 degrees colder than the freezing point, at the rate of 1,000 miles in a minute,—counting only one of its movements, that around the sum,—is it possible that its atmosphere would not be traited off at once and lost, and the earth's surface be nakedly exposed to the almost inconceivable cold of space? The other, remember, is sufficiently ponderable to retard comets and lengthen their periods; also to retard the satellites, planels, and sums.

When we remember that the counter are composed of gas nowhere near as dense as our atmosphere; when we remember, further, that the retardation of a body moving through a retarding medium is in proportion directly as the velocity, and inversely as the density of the body,—that is, the greater the velocity, and the less the density, the greater the retardation in a given time; and when we remember, also, the great velocity of these comets,—a velocity reaching at times to thousands of miles in a second; and, finally, when we remember that, after all these conditions favorable to a retardation, the said retardation is so small during hundreds of years that it is almost immeasurable,—we begin to conceive how exceedingly small the friction. Surely, our atmosphere must compare with such a substance as a lump of iron compares with the atmosphere. And yet, nothing but just such a fluid will satisfactorily answer the conditions of the Undulatory Theory. I think, therefore, we may accept the existence of this fluid with reasonable certainty, at least so long as it explains with satisfaction all the causes, phenomena, and effects of light and heat. When there arises a phenomenon which it cannot account for, it is time for us to question the theory.

On the Demise Of Verry Rev. James Wills.*

ON THE DEMISE OF VERY REV. JAMES WILLS.*

Hush! hush! the fist has gone forth,
And he is called away;
And those who knew his sterling worth
Bow down in grief to-day.
An angel took him by the hand
To his eternal home.
To place him 'midst a brother-band,
In God' sown "Kingdom come."
That sinless one, that glorious saint,
Now kneeting at the Throne,
His virtues words can never paint,
But Heaven has alaimed its own;
And, in the Pilgrim's port of rest,
He metes a sweet reward
In hymning, 'midst the pure and blest,
The glory of the Lord.
With saint-like charity he strove
To win the sinner back,
With words of eloquence and love,
Unto his Heavenward track.
And many a wandering one who heard
The truths of God he told,
With penitential hearts returned
Home to the Bhepherd's fold.
Now gold harps hymn with gladsome song
The melody of Heaven,
That to their bright-winged angel-throng
Another saint is given.
They've placed a crown upon that brow,
Where here the light of faith
Once sho ne, and still a shining now,
Even in the clasp of death.
But ol.' Its vain to write of deeds,
Of virtues passed away;
Inmortal light dispels the gloom
That dimmed thy earthly day.
How much of good to thee we owe,
Our lives henceforth must tail;
We ve but in ferrent fain to low,
In wreathing this farewell.

Of Woodland Roctory, Ireland.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. R.R.R

Radway's Ready Reliet

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any on suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or exerciating the pain, the Rheumstic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Orippied, Nervous, Neverther, or prestrained with disease may unfine.

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammatof the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bot els, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore treat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Oroup, Diphtheris, Catarre, Influenza, Headache, Tdothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatian, Cold Chills, Ague Chilla. The application of the Beady Relief to the part as parts where the pain or difficulty crists will alrord ease and comfort.

Treenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few missules, cure Oramps, Soraiss, Sour Stemanes, Brant-burs, Sick Handache, Diarries, Drienters, Cholie, Wind in the Bowels, and all interenal pains.

Translers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS Included the Company of the Comp

FEVER AND AGUE Power and Aspus cured for fifty cents. There is not sevenedial agent in the world that will ours fewer and agen-ent of the sevene (alded by Radonny's Philip as quiet as Eadway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per local. Bold by Designes.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight it Seen and Felt.

publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oot. 11, 1879.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIZ: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicates on myself. For exercal year, had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs which some twolve months age eminimised in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physician distribution of the kinese and bladder, and green is a tiesir opinion that my age—13 person-woold persons are superior getting radically oursel. I had tried a sumber of physicians, and had taken a large guantity of medicing both alloyathic and homeopathie; but had got no relief. I had read of astorishing curve having been made by reservemedies, and some four months ago read a notice in the Philadelphia Saturdos Resents Pool of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering at had been. I went right off and got some of such—your Samparille, Resolvent, Ready Reliefs, and Respirating Pilland C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O. C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly castelaw, elegantly coated with sweet grampurgs, regulate, parify, cleanine, and strengthan. Machinery of the historical strengthan. Machinery of the historical coated with sweet pills, and the ears of all disorders of the historical Liver. Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder. Nerrous Disturbed Liver. Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder. Nerrous Disturbed Liver. Bowels, Historical Research of the Strength Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., Re. W Warres-et, New York. Information work the

RELIGIOUS.

To-Morrow's Sunday-Sch Lesson.

Continuation of the History David and Saul.

New Light on the Exedus of Children of Israel.

The Observance of Sunday stead of Saturday.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON. SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.
SAUL AND HIS SONS KILLED.

The Ziphteecame to Saul at Gibeah and adhim that David was concealed in the forestheir territory. "It shall be our pleasant to arrest and deliver him into your ha Saul replied: "God blees you, for you pity on me. Find out exactly where his important the names of those persons ; give me the names of those perso

is; give me the names of those persons have seen him in or near his place of coment. I have been told that he is a shrewd, cunning, and shippery fellow. him in his artful devices. Find out all his ing-piaces, and then let me know what you discovered, and I will go with you, and we ly will catch the cunning fox this time."

David in his wonted way obtained some of what was transpiring in the King's cam and dealy and privately started for the so suddenly and privately started for the ness of Maon. As it happened David we side of Mount Maon whilst Saul was on the nide. This range of highlands and lim ridges contained many caves. David ma haste to get away from his unrelenting for was making all possible efforts to surrous catch him. Old Saul could not forget the at Ramah, -he had lost all confidence

satch him. Old Saul could not forget the at Ramah,—he had lost all confidence officers,—so he had resolved to be the lea his warriors, and he had sworn by his own that David should no longer slip from his so he and his men were encircling more and more, closer and closer, where meaning our fields and abusing our person of the Philistines have invaded our lands are pillaging our fields and abusing our person of the principles of the person of the principles of the person of

light of the noontide sun had lessened his so much that he could see his best friend it well as his worst enemy.

David and his body-guard had been cave so many days that their enlarged pupabled them to see the King enter the callay-himself down to rest. He, no doub much fatigued and weary, and fell fast a Poseibly he had drank something to quenthirst that acted as a soporific; at any rate and his men had a long talk about him, a not arouse him from his slumber. Day proached him and cut off a piece of his that he might demonstrate to the King, by by, that he had been in his power.

David was not resentful. He prefers enercome evil with good, and heap coals of upon Saul's head. He regretted that he taken even a small piece of his robe. He very little regard or respect personally, is felt that the officers of any Government to be respected as such. So David forbact men to do the King any harm, and let the man have a quiet and refreshing sleep.

Saul awoke and was permitted to leave cave. For David could not forget that Sau the "anointed King of Israel," that the of Kings had seen it to let him remain for present; that it was the duty of the peop obey God and honor the King.

The cliffs in that region were so near other, and had so deep chasms between

other, and had so deep chasms between and the air was so clear, that a man stand one cliff could hear another man speaking she opposite cliff, and neither could have other. Sail went his way without snar what had occurred, or in what peril he had David soon left his cave and cried after his said, "Why do you believe that I to harm you? See, the akirt of robe is in my hand. Surely I no evil intent. I might have killed buring your sound eleop in the cave my cave you, and watched you, and urged seize my unrelenting foe. Truly you have elie my unrelenting foe. Truly you have elie me, you have laid snares for my life, you considered me a wild beast of the for will not harm a hair of your head. I am flea on a dead dog. I am weak, and deperirely on Jehovah. Let the Lord Judge be me and thee."

These words of tenderness and mere atmed the old King of all revenge or mathat he replued, "Are you, after all my eon to kill you, still willing to call in fathat? Are you still my con David?" Sai and said, "You are a much better man am. You delwered me and my people from the hissiphemer, you have repeatedly routed these of our psoole, you have added great and glory to my throne, but I have fo been trying to do you evil. I now see the are to be the second King of fisrael. Swe you will protect my family." David diretured to his cave.

We regret that want of space compaly peas so many deeply interessing eventake sory way.—as the history of Nabal and habigail, David's saving Sanl's life a sexon and his firm resolve not to harm the an David goes to Gath, and begs king Ac graat him and his friends some land for a Achish the martial services of himmen. Samed dies at his home in Bamah he had toued long and well in discharge duties of Judge and Friest, in giving instruction to young men, who are always susceptible to regions in firm the weak in the word of the part him had his from control as a stillage, in David forms a settlement. David a perilental sone way reach the heart.

People loved Samuel. He was bonorable and rehicolas. The hi

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

CURES THE WORST PAINS n from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

er reading this Advertisement need any on suffer with pain.

adway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

It was the first and is the

nly Pain Remedy

from One to Twenty Minutes,

adway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

flammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore aroat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Palysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills. he application of the Ready Relief to the part or to where the pain or difficulty exists will afford asso

is wares she pain or discussy exists will know a few works to comfort, you had a cumbler of water will, in a few and the comfort, you have a sick Headsche, Diesens, Sowr Stomech, Heart-as, Sick Headsche, Diesens, parameters, Ohoide, Wind he Bowels, and all internal painters, Ohoide, Wind he Rowels, and all internal painters, Ohoide, Wind he would have a series a should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS, ADV RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will seem sickness or nains from change of water. It is than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant, FEVER AND AGUE.

EALTH! BEAUTY!

DR. RADWAY'S ARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT ry Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is

IE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

the period of any portion using it for either disease its property of the patient of the patient

idney and Bladder Complaints,

or and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, age of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's dissibutionizing, and in all cases where there are bricknessits, or the water is thick; cloudy, mixed with more like the white of an egg. or threads like white there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and the water of the second with the second with the second water of the second water of the wat or of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by

BRYERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumer in the ovarious wells. All the dectors said. 'there was no saip for tried every thing that was recommended, but nothing the was your feesolvent, and thought in the said of said the said of the \$1 per bottle.

IN IMPORTANT LETTER.

the past forty years woit known to the nowspaper ters throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

RADWAY—DEAR SIR I am induced by a sense of the suffering to make a brief statement of the of your medicine on myself. For several years I so afforded with some trouble in the bladfor and organs which some twelve months ago culminated at terribly affecting disease, which the physicians was a prostate stricture in the urcha, as also indicated the stricture of the stricture and bladfor, and grave it as the stricture and the stricture and bladfor, and grave it as the stricture and t

DR. RADWAY'S

gulating Pills
casteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum,
ulate, partity, cleanee, and strengthen. Radovels, Kidneys, Bladder, Veryon Diseases,
coastipation, Costiveness, indigestion, Dryillousness, Billious Fever, inflammation of the
bles, and all Derangements of the Insternal Visarranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegmiaining no mercury, minerals, or delectrous
serve the following symptome resulting from
of the Digestive Organia.
Sinking or Riutterings in the Ricothura, Dissinking or Riutterings in the Pit of the Stomming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult
in When in a Lying Posture, Dinness of Vistion when in a Lying Posture, Dinness of Visand Fullames of Weight in the Stomach. SourShaking or Fututerines in the Pit of the Stommining of the Head, Hurried and Difficult.
Pututerings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocabtion when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Visor Webs, before the sight, Fover and Duil Pair
dd, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of
nd Ryis, Fain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and
ushes of Heat, Burning in the Ficahmess of Rad WAY's PILIS will free the system
to Above-named disorders. Price is cause per
toy druggists.

Cead **False and True, **
e letter-stemp to RADWAY & OO, No. 18
, Now York. Information worth themselve

RELIGIOUS.

The standard reaches and the stand

Recent Failures Making Bankers Cautious -New York Exchange Firmer---

Clearings, \$3,200,000.

Provisions Active and Stronger-Receipts of Hogs Small-Grain Easier-Wheat and Corn Turn Downward.

FINANCIAL

Business failures and commercial liquidations, which are the principal financial events in the East, have not been numerous or important in Chicago. Still a growing caution is observable among bankers here. This must be explained as rather sympathetic with that enforced upon Eastern bankers by the disasters in Eastern trade than rendered necessary by the condition of mercantile affairs in Chicago. As one good result of this greater conservation on the part of Chicago bankers, single-name paper is scrutinized with more and more closeness, and is coming into disfavor. Good double-name paper is readily taken, and for borrowers who can present such paper there is not a lack of loanable funds. Country borrowers are still applicants at the banks for renewals to some extent, and for some new favors, but they have also made large payments, and country balances are, in consequence, somewhat higher. City applicants for favors are still pressing. Collections have not improved, and country trade is poor. There is a speculative demand from the Board of Trade operators and from provision-men. The general demand from mercantile and miscellaneous sources is fair, and keeps the funds of the banks in employment. Rates of discount at the banks is demand, and the supply of loanable funds is ample. Rates are 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange was firm at 50c discount be-

per cent.

New York exchange was firm at 50c discount between banks for \$1,000.

The country orders for currency were light, and the receipts of currency inconsiderable.

The clearings were \$3,200,000.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT.

An astounding exhibit is made by the New York Daily Builetts in a compilation which it has prepared of the growth of State debts since 1860. Its figures are obtained in all cases from the official records. The total State taxation in 1860 was \$77,265,110; in 1870 it was \$70,464,380; the total of State debts in 1860 was \$266,781,505, and in 1875, \$387,146,023. In the same period the population increased from 31,2547,925,-248 to \$18,380,913,194. That is, the population increased 1.10 per cent, and the taxable valuation, 45:48 per cent, while the taxes grew 158.44 per cent and the debt 37.99 per cent. Examining the States by geographical sections, we find that New England increased least in population, 20.19 per cent, and most in taxation, 535.36 per cent. The Western, Southern, and Southwestern States make the best showing. The Western States have grown in population 69,35 per cent, in valuation 163.79 per cent, and in debt have enjoyed a decrease of 31.61 per cent. The TOO MUCH GOVER

ustion 163.84 per cent, in taxation 162.79 per cent, and in debt have enjoyed a decrease of 31.61 per cent. The southern and Southwestern States have in the same items respectively increased 27.92 per cent, decreased \$1.95 per cent, increased 83.06 per cent.

The following is a summary of the table printed in full by the Bullstin:

ALCTIONS.	POPULATION.	TION.	MOLLVOTTVA	MOLEY.	MOITARAT	TION.	DEBT.	7
	1860. No. 1875. No.	1875. No.	1860.	1865.	1860.	1875	1866	1875
New England.	5, 136, 263 5, 136, 263	0,95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 9	9 1, 490, 178, 729 2, 784, 887, 881	6, 088, 967, 198	8 1, 646, 003 8 647, 878	810, 456, 377	8, 646, 558	8 46, 476,
Western States. South and South western States acide States.	9,001,879 10,269,016 439,816	15, 307, 506 13, 123, 446 191, 191	5, 471, 021, 088 158, 679, 671	2,000,000,000 M1,000,000,000	9,945,943	18,764,549 18,764,549	3,713,008 3,883,008	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Total	31, 258, 824	14, 134, 197	12, 547, 925, 248	18, 380, 913, 194	27, 265, 110	70, 464, 380	266, 781, 635	867, 146, 022
	DIFFER	MOR (INC	DIFFERENCE (INCREASE) - AMOUNT AND RATE PER CENT.	INT AND BATE	PER CENT.			
	POPULATION.	MOIE.	- MOLLWATTAA	MOIT.	MOITARAT	MON.	. DEBT.	T.
SECTIONS.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Rate. Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New England Middle States Western States Jouth and Southwestern States	100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	24858 24858	1,501,549,404 1,301,479,589 4,381,669,810	100.78 100.78			84, 514, 097	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Paoific States	12, 875, 373	41.19	8 5, 892, 967, 946	5.8	8 43 199 970	1100	2100 264 498	3 8

These figures, it must be remembered, apply only to State debts. The five-fold increase of United States taxation, the sometimes thousand-fold increase of municipal taxation, and the vast increase of town, county, and school-district taxation, are not included. These would swell the taxation of the country to an almost incredible total. Mr. Blaine, in his address at Takkeek With last war placed the according taxation was the country to an almost incredible total. Mr. Blaine, in his address at almost incredible total. Mr. Blaine, in his address at Dehkoeh, Wis, last year, placed the aggregate municipal indebtedness at \$570,000,000, but a Col. W. M. Browenor showed, in a notable letter to the New York tribune, Espt. 18 last, that the debts of thirty-two American cities amounted to \$525,632,738. Mr. Blaine's estimate must be abandoned as too low. Mr. Growenor estimates that the total municipal debt was in 1875 at least \$75,672,479. This would add about 00 new cent to the State debts. When the Federal was in 1875 at least \$75,672,479. This would add about 800 per cent to the State debts. When the Federal lebt, and the indebtedness of counties, school disricts, and the like, come into the calculation, we seach a result that staggers the mind. Here is the alimportant problem of the day. The losses and denoralization of a depreciated currency are not to be compared with those resulting from this abuse of the power of Government to mortgage private property for public debt. We have too much Government; too many taxes. What can be done? Politicians are consistanting the property of the people. No man can consisting the property of the people. No man can conascating the property of the people. No man can con-nder himself the owner of property while the right to practically confacate it resides in those whom he finds

there is need of a revolution,	1500	B
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	taria (i.
United States 6s of '81	122% 117%	1
1-20s of '65—January and July	119%	1
i-20s of '68—January and July	123% 120% 117%	1
Gold was 112%@113. Greenbacks were 88%@88%c on the dollar in g	200	1
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	Diebt.	1

Gold was 112%@113.		1 4
Greenbacks were 88% 388% on the dollar	the make	.bi
	in Roid"	ri
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.		la
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Sterling486	490	1 80
Paris	6111	0
Belgium	512%	
Switzerland	612%	V
Bermany 95%	96%	T
Holland	43	ri
Sweden	27 %	81
Dable transfers—London	491	al
Cable transfers-Paris. p	510%	1
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.	0.00	
	100000	b
Bid.	Asked.	al
Chicago City 7 W ct. bonds 104% & int.	*******	W
Thicago City 7 W ct. sewerage. 104% & int.	*******	1 80
Chicago City 7 Wet, water loan, 104% & int.	106 & int.	pl
West Park 7 2 ct. bonds	97 & int.	cl
North Chicago 7 W ct. bonds	2. @ mr	
(Lincoln Park)	95 & int.	fi
		m
LOCAL STOCKS.	1997	h
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	Asked	

State securities quiet, except Tennes

The stock market opened active and irregular, with Granger shares notoceably firm. Coal stocks declined, but a recovery subsequently ensued. In final deal-ings the market was higher and more active, the adings the market was higher and more active, the advance from the lowest point of the day ranging-from 3/2 to 13/2. The greatest advance was in Hannibal & St. Jo, which advanced to 20 for common and 30 for preferred. This advance was based on assurances from some of the Directors that the March interest on the bonds would be paid. The next greatest improvement was on Northwestern shares, which advanced to 43½ for common and to 64½ for preferred. St. Paul was strong, rising to 43½, and preferred to 19½. Lake Shore was prominent in dealings, and advanced to 65½. St. Louis, Kansas Cliy & Northern preferred rose to 30½, and closed at 29½/6 30. Express stocks were strong and higher. Transactions were 128,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 23,000 Northwestern, and 16,000 Lake Shore.

Money market easy at 3/64. Prime mercantile pair at 5,66.

Customs receipts, \$360,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$254,000.

Cicarings, \$11,000,000.

Limports of dry-goods, \$2,425,000.

Sterling, \$85%/@490.

-1	Timbores on or 3-Rooms, 45	,200,000
, i	Sterling, 485 % @490.	
П	GOVERNME	NT BONDS.
•	Coupons, '811221/4	New 58117%
•	Coupons, '65 117%	10-43s, reg,
8	New119%	110-40s, coupons120%
c	· Coupons, '67121%	Currencies125%
	Coupons, \$8123	
	STATE	BONDS.
7	Tennessee 6s, old 43	Virginia, new 38
8	Tennessee, new 42	Missouri 6s
9	Virginia 6s, old 36%	
- 1	STO	CKS.
8	Western Union 77%	N. J. Central1061/
•	Pacific Mail 36	Rock Island 109%
7	Adams Express110%	St. Paul 43
1	Wells-Fargo, 89	St. Paul pfd 79%
~1	American Express 6414	Wabash 5%
•	U. S. Express 71%	Wabash ofd 914
•	N. Y. Central 113%	Fort Wayne 101%
,	Erie 16%	Terre Haute 6%
,	Erie pfd 35	Terre Haute pfd 21%
	Hariem140	Chicago & Alton104%
4	Harlem pfd	Chicago & Alton pfd. 109%
1	Michigan Central 60%	Ohio & Mississippi 21%
•	U. P. stock 4 68	Indiana Central 5%
,	Lake Shore 66%	Chi., Bur. & Quincy11914
	Illinois Central 99%	Hannibal & St. Joe. 19%
	Clev. & Pittsburg 9314	Del., Lack. & West116%
4	Northwestern, 43%	A. & P. Tel 20
	Northwestern pfd 64%	Central Pac.bonds1061
- 4	Clevel'd & Columb's, 55	U. P. bonds104%

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 11:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday

	RECEI	PTS.	SHIPMENTS,		
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	
Flour, bris	6,790	6,468	7,548	5,18	
Wheat, bu	34,950	31,040	18,397	45,259	
Corn, bu	102,005	22,245	41,741	34,000	
Oats, bu	31,350	7,500	16,075	10,026	
Rye, bu	2,097	700	1,750		
Barley, bu	17,140	800	2,333	2,816	
Grass seed, the.	202,385	97,140	125,553	108,35	
Flax seed, ibs			128,080	22,000	
Broom-corn, ibs			122,240	350	
Cured meats, be	295,370	123,000	1,428,634	1.364,416	
Beef, bris	334		288		
Pork, bris	3501	290	1.065	2,745	
Lard, fbs	216,000;	65,500	140,172		
Tallow, fbs	22,873	15,990	40,000		
Butter, fbs	82,769			34,215	
Dressed hogs	2,080	852	1,251		
Live bogs, No	11.978	14,523	2.636	4.794	
Cattle, No	2,851	1,970	1,995	289	
Sheep, No	1,181	2,451	553		
Hides, Tos	122,164	103,695	202,175	263,866	
Highwines, bris	350	300	347	270	
Wool, Ibs	515	18,000	325	15,280	
Potatoes, bu	180				
Coal, tons	2,316 .	*******	446		
Hay, tons	80	90	1	10	
Lumber, No. ft.	252,000	114,000	569,000	423,300	
Shingles, Not	635,000	210,000	295,000		
Salt, bris	150	75	1,030	728	
Poultry, fbs	88,396	63,310	135,737		
Poultry, coops.	7	10			
Game, pkgs	15	45			
Eggs, pkgs	1.152	100	333		
Cheese, bxs	2,182	94011	795	- 62	
Gr'n apples, bris	2		3		
Beans, bu	400	15			

orning: 4 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 13 pars No. 2 N. W do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 34 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (94 wheat); 10 cars high-mixed corn, 15 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars new mixed do, 22 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (63 corn); 6 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars recorn.; 5 cars white cars, 5 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 parley, 3 cars rejected do. Total, 198 cars, or 76,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,904 bu wheat, 1,163 bu corn. 3,323 bu rye, 5,561 bu barley.

The discriminations in freight rates against Chicago have been so great that the charges here for switching

trimming cars are small in comparison, and the ition of the latter, while the former remained,

freedom at the same prices. Poultry met with a fair inquiry, prices being a shade easier. Eggs were selling at the recent decline. The offerings were liberal and will probably continue to be while the mild weathers leave.

received at Chicago Customs for the twenty-four hours ending 4 p. m. Feb. 11, 1876: J. C. Hotely, 5 cars barley; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 2 cases dry-goods; Keith Bros., 13 cases atricial flowers; Carson, Pirle, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry-goods; Lord, Smith & Co., 3 cases perfumery; Graham Bros. & Co., 2 cases perfumery; Black & Arnstein, 6 cases looking-glass plates, 3 cases bronke powder; Keith Bros., 1 case silks; Julius Bauer & Co., 1 case musical instruments; S. T. Harris, 30 sacks and 28 bris umber. Duties collected Feb. 11, 1876, \$3,389.91.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
ATKINSON, Ill., Feb. 10.—If the inspection of new corn in Chicago was somewhat more lenient, plenty grain that now goes to Joliet and other outside points would go to Chicago. It is not altogether owing to "discriminations" in freight that your city has lost so much trade. The close inspection is to blams for a good share of it. Hundreds of car loads of corn that your inspectors would have called "no grade," "damp," "rotten kernels," "in heating condition," etc., etc., and which would have netted a heavy loss to the owners, have been accepted as "new mixed" at Joliet, and paid the shippers a profit.

How can the Board of Trade expect to get all the grain if they keep up an inpection so much more rigid than it is subject to elsewhere? Yours, etc.

"Shipper" may be stating the truth in regard to the owners are the difference in inspection. We

"Shipper" may be stating the truth in regard to the effect due to the difference in inspection. We leave that point open. But it is a little too much to insinuate that the Board of Trade of this city is rethis city, while the grain-dealers of Joliet and other places can grade their grain to suit their customers, or themselves, as the case may be. "Shipper" and oth-ers, who think that the inspection here is not what it ought to be, should at least place the responsibility

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in the aggregate, chiefly for future delivery, and stronger. The receipts of hogs were small, and this tended to advance product, though the fact was stiributed more to bad country roads than to small supplies in the country. The effect, however, was the same in kind, if not in degree, as it lessens the daily product of our packing-houses, and reduces stocks prospectively. The strength was most decidedly felt in meats, which are less subject than pork or lard to the fluctuations attendant on sales for future delivery. The speculative articles

houses, and reduces stocks prospectively. The strength was most decidedly felt in meats, which are less subsized than pork or lard to the fluctuations attendant on alles for future delivery. The speculative articles were moderately firm, but a good deal of the effect of small receipts of hogs had previously been felt in those departments, under an active demand neares the middle of the week.

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•	averages, and too o				
	The market closed at th	e followi	ng range	of pri	008:
ė		Shoul-	Long	Short	- Short
4		ders.	Clear.	Rio.	Clear,
0	Green	17%	10%	10%	111%
U	Part saited	7%	10%	11%	11%
6	Boxed		1134		
5	March, loose	736	10%	1136	1134
5	April	836	11%	1136	11%
0	May	834	11%	11%	11%
0	Long and short cle	ars quot	ed at 11	%c car	b, and
5	11% c seller March, bo	xed: gre	en hams.	11146	111%e:
7	sweet-pickled do, 11%				
٠	cash or seller Februar	y: long-c	ut hams	12%6	213 Kc.
9	boxed: bacon hams, 13				
3	GREASE-Was quiet at	7@9c.			
3	BEEF PRODUCTS-		dy and q	uiet at	\$9,50
0	@10.00 for mess, \$10.5				
)	\$21.50@ 22.00 for hams,			9-1	
	TALLOW-Was quoted	at 834@8	%c.	100	

BREADSTUFFS. and at former prices FLOUR—Was in moderate demand at former prices, with firm holders, some asking a slight advance in prices. The inquiry was chiefly local, though one or two lots were wanted for shipment. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters, partly at \$8.25, and 1,960 bris spring extras chiefly at \$4.75@5.25. Total, 2,100 bris, The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$6.50@7.50; common of prices: Choice winter extras, \$6.50@7.50; common to good do, \$4.75@35.50; spring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do, \$4.50@4.75; choice do, \$5.00@5.25; patents do, \$5.50@7.25; Minnesota, \$5.00@6.25; spring superfines, \$3.00@3.50; rye flour, \$4.20@4.25; buck-

wheat do, \$4.50@5.25.

Brax—Was in moderate request and rather firm at the recent decline. Sales were 46 tons at \$9.75 on track, and \$10.00 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$13.50@13.75 on

WHEAT—Was active and easier, the market declining fully le per bu from the closing prices of the pre-ceding afternoon, though the average was higher than that of Thursday. Liverpool was quoted le higher, but the greater firmness there was known here late

The discriminations in freight raise against (hilosophave been so great that the charges here for switching and trimming cars are small in comparison, and the charges of the control of t

Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23%c; Amoskeag, 23%c; Otter Creek, 25c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do 5 4t, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c;

bel, \$4.28(94.50); Labrador herring, round, orns, so, see. 6.25; to \$\psi_ort_1\$, \$3.50(93.75; seeiad herring, per box, \$40c; No. 1 herring, 35c; Columbia River salmon, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{brl}, \$8.00(33.15).

FRUITS AND NUTS—None of the features of the dried-fruit market were materially different from those herestofore noted. For prunes, currants, Valencia raisins, and apples, there is a well-sustained demand, but in other lines the movement is sluggish. Prunes are selling at lower figures than ever before known. We quote: Fornion—Dates, old, \$647c; figs., layers, 1569 loc; figs., drums, new, 1503.14c; Turkish prunes, new, \$669.9c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, \$8/60.14c; raisins, layers, new, \$2.3562.15; loose Muscatel, new, \$3.2563.35; Valencia, 113/6114c; Zante currants, 73/680; citron, 25/626. Dommero—Aiden apples, 18/6205; Wichigan apples, 106210/3c; peaches, halves, 12%/613c; do, mixed, 10%/611c; do, pared, 156, 19c; blackberries, 12%/626c; raspberries, 346/35c; pitted cherrics, 25/626c. Nurs—Filberts, 11%/612c; almonds, Terragon, 19/6/69/9c; Nurse-walmuts, new. 16/611c; French walnuts, new, 13/613c; de first prunes, 18/631c; first per layer, 18/613c; de first peaches, halves, 19/6 First peaches, halves, 19/6 First peaches, halves, 19/6 First peaches, halves, 19/6 First peaches, 19/6 First peaches,

further reduction in coffees of \$\(\) is noted, and it is by no means certain that the bottom is yet reached. We quote the general market easy at the annexed prices:

RICE—Rangoon, 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) c; Carolina, 7\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) c; Louisiana, 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) c; C.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 3\(\) 6\(\) 2\(\) 2\(\) 2\(\) c; good to prime do, 2'\(\) 22'\(\) c; common to fair. 20\(\) 6\(\) 2\(\) 22'\(\) c; common to fair. 20\(\) 6\(\) 2\(\) 6\(\) 2'\(\) 22'\(\) c; common to fair. 20\(\) 6\(\) 2\(\) 6\(\) 2'\(\) 22'\(\) c; common to fair. 20\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 2'\(\) 6\(\) 2'\(\) 23'\(\) c; common to fair. 20\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 2'\(\) 6\(\) 23'\(\) c; common to fair. 20\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 2'\(\) 6\(\) 23'\(\) c; consting, 19\(\) 19\(\) c; common to fair. 20\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 2'\(\) 23'\(\) c; consting, 19\(\) 19\(\) c; familiar 4, 19\(\) 4'\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 11\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 0; yet yellow C No. 1, 9\(\) 9\(\) c; choice brown, 9\(\) 9\(\) c; choice brown, 9\(\) 9\(\) c; choice molasses sugar, 9\(\) 9\(\) c; common do, 7\(\) 6\(\) 8\(\) c; choice molasses sugar, 9\(\) 9\(\) c; do, 5\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) c; good sugar-house sirup, 50\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) c; good sugar-house sirup, 50\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) 6\(\) c; dommon molasses, 8\(\) 6\(\) HIGHWINES—Were in moderate demand, and firm at the quotation of the past two or three weeks. Sales were 200 bris at \$1.05 per gallon.

HIDES—Were in moderate request at unchanged prices: Green city butchers %63%c; green cured, light and heavy, 6%@Tc; part cured, 6%@6%c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5%@5%c; green calf, 12%12%c; fiint, dry kip and calf, 14%@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; descon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pells, wool estimated as washed, per h 30@35c.

as alsed hides, 12c; descon skins, 45:30c. Damaged stock brings two-things protecting protecting stock brings two-things protecting protections of the protection of the prote

E: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876—TWELVE PAGE

| Highi offerings. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2
| as fice, and 400 bu by sample at 64c on track.
| BARLEY—Was more active, the rading being largelarge active active and the rading being largelarge active active

the Eastern seaports :	mr Grain	Fourth	Bulk
Chicago to- per			meats.
New York		20,50	\$0.53
Boston 1		55	60
Philadelphia	82 41	*45	. 60
Baltimore	78 39	4314	4834
Portland 1.		55	60
rortundi			
LIV	E STOCK		
C	HICAGO.		
Receipts-	Cattle,	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,029	12,017	2,108
Tuesday		26,211	1,991
Wednesday		21,413	3,219
Thursday		11,978	1,181
Friday		8,900	1,050
	10.000	90 510	0.540
Total	13,000	80,519	9,548
Shipments-	611	1,408	1.107
Monday		1,421	363
Inesday		2,286	
Wednesday		2,636	558
Thursday	1,995	2,000	900
Total	6.226	7,751	2.028
CATTLE-There was			

yesterday, beyond which no improvement in the situ-ation of the market was noticeable. There were at least three times as many cattle in the yards as there was any possible outlet for; hence sellers saw the folly of attempting to regain any part of the recent decline, and a general willingness to part with their cattle at Thursday's prices was observable. Shippers paid \$1,00@3.50 for fair to strictly choice steers, and the wants of feeders and the home trade were mainly sup-plied at \$3,00@3.75. The market closed steady. QUOTATIONS

CATTLE SALES.		
No, and description,	AT.	Price.
61 choice steers	.1,500	\$5,50
30 choice steers	.1,370	5,15
16 choice steers	.1,423	5.25
16 choice steers	.1,363	5.00
15 choice steers	.1,489	5,00
13 good steers		4.90
34 good steers	1,232	4.80
28 good steers	.1,343	4,8736
14 good steers	.1,190	4,75
32 good steers	,1,201	4,50
15 good steers	1,240	4.45
20 good steers	1.104	4.40
19 good steers	1,200	4.40
32 medium steers		4.25
13 mediam steers	1.280	4.20
17 medium steers		4.20
30 medium steers		4.15
17 medium steers		4.10
33 medium steers	1.058	4.10
35 medium steers		4,15
35 medium steers	1.138	4.25
21 medium steers		4:00
36 medium steers	1.118	4.00
13 stock steers		4.00
18 Cherokee steers	1.022	3,8714
17 butchers' stock	1.145	3.85
19 butchers' stock	1.031	3.70
HOGS-The small supply gave the ma	rket ad	
trength, and prices moved up another		
ras there a strong packing demand, bu	rt East	tern or-
ers seemed to be more urgent than	of late	and be-

ders seamed to be more urgent than of late, and be-tween the two classes of buyers the 19,000 hogs in the pens rapidly disappeared. The market early advanced & 100, where it remained steady and firm to the close, sales making at \$7.406.7.55 for skippers, at \$7.706.7.85 for ordinary to prime light weights, and at \$7.906.8.35 for common to choice packing grades. There were two or three sales of extra assorted lots at higher fig-ures, R. Strahorn & Oo. selling a bunch at \$1.50, but most of the transfers were effected within a range of \$7.706.8.00. A good many choice hops are still coming

No.	Av.	Price.		AV.	Price.	No.	AV.	Price.	ı
	392			320	\$7.90	77	209	\$7.75	ı
341	347	8,25	33,,	346	7,90	20	186	7,75	1
128	343	8,25	61	274				7,75	ı
43	374	8,25	.65	267	7.85	80	188	7,75	ı
39	402	8,20	25	299	7.85	30	169	7.75	1
35	289	7.10	36	309	7.85	53	177	7.75	1
61	286	8,05	135	258	7,85	46	194	7.75	L
51	278	8.05	37	299	7,85	21	194	7,75	Е
	.312			311	7.85	128	166	7.75	Ľ
43	.345	8,00	76	256	7,85	37	205	7.70	1
54	. 298	8.00	88	297	7.80	58	220	7,70	1
160	.267			. 313	7.80	50	291	7.70	١,
30				242	7.80	75	284	7.70	١.
25		8,00	117	184	7.80	83	155	7.70	
25				153	7.80	119	163	7.70	
143				189	7.80	43	.177	7.70	1
110				190	7.80	149	.199	7,70	1
51		8,00	62	294	7.80	52	.216	7.70	
67				. 277		57		7.70	
40				230	7.80	33	.213	7,70	
43				233	7.80	54	.200	7,70	1
63				193	7.80	69	.180	7.60	
32				182	7,75	24	.243	7.50	i
90				190		67		7.40	
86	.293	7,90	37	270	7,75	89	.141	7,40	(
		The ma							

gold.

Tallow—Market firm; fair demand; 10,0180 m gold.

Tallow—Market firm; fair demand; quoted at 9% (70 ctrs., \$7.50,07.55; common \$7.00,07.15; rough, \$2.56,6.75.

SHEEF—Receipts 19,500 head, against 15,600 the week before; supply heavy and prices off a full %0, and on some grades %0; best, av 95 to 100 hs, \$5.00,025.75; for good, av 85 to 90 hs, \$5.00,05.25; fair, av.75 to 80 hs, \$4.56,45; common, 65 to 70 hs, \$3.26,3.75.

NEW YORK, New YORK, New YORK, Peb. 11.—Bexees—Receipts, 1,780, making 3,430 for four days, against 15,030 at the same time last week; quality mainly common, including an unusual number of mixed lota, stags, steers, old oxen, and dry cows; no Texans offered; market extremely dull; the slight advance reported Wednesday not maintained; prices much the same as Monday last for similar qualities; prime and extra steers, 11%(213%c; fair to good, 10%(e11)%c; rough stags and oxen and dry cows, 86.93/c; Sulls, \$3.64.4%c, live weight.

SHEEF—Receipt, 3,040, making 13,090 for four days, against 13,360 at the same time last week; average quality very common; a few extra Ohio and Shae sheep, 120 hs, sold at 7%(286 for lower grades; market exceptionally weak at 66,6%c for ordinary to prime.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,730, making 12,830 for four days, against 13,360 at the same time last week; and over the supply of the Eastern country to prime.

ALBANY.

ALB

against 9,260 at the same time last voes; house othered alive.

ALRANY.

ADDRESS of the Chicago Tribune.

ALRANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—BENYES—Receipts, 275 cars, three short of last week; entirely natives and good average quality; business has been slow and dragging at ½c off from this day last week; the demand has been mainly for the supply of the Eastern country trade and a few local butchers; a New York dealer took six loads of the best; highest price 6,66%c, though the bulk of sales was at 4,60%c for fair to good butchering steers.

BUREN—Receipts, 61 cars, three less than last week; demand fair at 1,60%c off from last week; Eastern

dealers have been the heaviest purchasers, local wants being light, and New York well supplied; sales at 5½ @6%c; lambs scarce and wanted at 7½@8c. GONC; lambs scarce and wanted at 7%(GSc.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 748;
total for the week, 7,021; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 800; total for the week,
21,600; market flat; sales only 400.

Hoos—Receipts, 1,800; total for the week, 13,900;
market moderately active; Yorkera, \$7.50(A7.65 for light grades, and \$7.75(SS.00 for best offerings; no good heavy corn-fed on sale,

gr. LOHES.

Sr. Lours, Feb. 11.—Hoos—Active and higher;
Yorkers, \$7.2547.56; packing, \$7.4037.75.
Gartiz—Dull and slow for shipping grades; steady
for butchers' stock; good demand for stockers; prices
entirely unchanged.

entirely unchanged.

CINCINNATI. Feb. 11.—Hoos—Fair and firm for highest \$7.60@7.75; heavy dull; \$7.65@8.00; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 780. TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11-2 p. m.—BREADSTOFFS—Quiet and firm. Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—New,

3d; white, No. 1, 100 5d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—New, 27s 3d@27s 9d; old, 23s 6d@29s 9d.

Land—69s.

Rest unchanged.

Livenpool., Feb. 11—Latest.—Corron—Steady, 67-16@6%d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,800 American; sales of the week, 55,000 bales, including 5,000 for export, 5,000 for speculation, and 30,000 American; stock in port, 763,000, including 432,000 American; receipts, 121,000, including 37,000 American; actual export, 5,000; cotton aflost, 348,000, including 265,000 American; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 22,000.

can; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 22,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet, but firm. Wheat—Receipts for three days, 27,000 qrs., including 21,000 American; California white wheat, average, 10s 36@10s 5d; red Western spring, 2 to 1, 8s 36@9s 11d. Corn—Western mixed, new, 27s 9d@28s 6d; old, 22s 6d@22s 9d.

LARD—59s.

CHEESE—59s.

PROVINGES—59s.

PROVINGES—59s.

PROVINGES—59s.

CHEESE—59s.

hort clear do, 54s 6d.
ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—PETROLEUM—33s 3d. BEBLIN, Feb. 11 .- THE BANK OF GERMANY-The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 9,269,000 marks during the past week. MONEY—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3%, being % below the Bank of and rates

Consols-Money, 94 1-6; account, 94 3-16. AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 106½; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 105½ ex; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 102%; Erie, 15%; preferred, 31. Tallow—473@478 3d.

REFINED PETROLEUM-10s, LINSEED OIL-24s: Calcutta linseed, 50s@50s 6d. PARIS, Feb. 11.—RENTES—67f 37%c. FRANKFORT, Feb. 11,-UNITED STATES BONDS-'658,

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS. SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW OBLEAMS, Feb. 11.—Outton—Demand good;
sales, 8,900 bales; all desirable kinds steady; others
irregular; offerings of lower grades less liberal; good
ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 9%@10%c; low
middlings to strictly low middlings, 10%@11%c; middlings to strictly middlings, 12%@13c; good middling
to middling fair, 13%@14%c; fair, 15@46: receipts,
net, 7,797; gross, 8,159; exports to the Continent,
7,997; to Great Britain, 7,202; stock, 379,878; week's
sales, 6,0300; receipts, net, 55,460; gross, 57,962; ex-

ales, 60,800; receipts, net, 55,480; gross, 57,905; excesses, 50,800; receipts, net, 55,480; gross, 57,905; exports to the Continent, 28,915; coastwise, 5,289; to Great Britain, 29,253.

MONRUE, Feb. 11.—Cotton steady; 1240; stock, 71,523 bales; weekly net receipts, 10,800; gross, 10,855; exports to Great Britain, 15,435; to France, 3,840; to the Continent, 8,440; coastwise, 3,461; stock, 16,400. exports to Great Britain, 10,400; to France, 3,890; to the Continent, 8,440; coastwise, 3,461; stock, 15,400. CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 12%c; stock, 5,556 bales; weekly net receipts, 5,397; export to France, 1,570; to the Continent, 4,892; coastwise, 1,800; sales, 6,100. GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 12%c; stock, 73,440 bales; weekly net receipts, 12,401.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; midding, 12½c; stock, 73,460 bales; weekly net receipts, 12,421; gross, 12,510; exports to Great Britian, 9,344; to the Continent, 1,750; to the Channel, 1,400; coastwise, 1,998; sales, 10,349.
SAVANNAR, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 12½c; stock, 79,391 biles; weekly net receipts, 9,410; gross, 10,149; exports to Great Britian, 10,277; to the Continent, 550; to the Channel, 2,650; coastwise, 2,942; males, 5,443.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 11,—Wool in fair demand; prices steady; supply light, but sufficient for all present wants; tone of market strong; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46-30c; X, 46-30c; X, 46-30c; medium, 50-34c; coarse, 45-26c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fina, 43-26-43c; medium, 50-35d; combing, washed, 58-36c; combing, unwashed, 414-5c; Canada combing, 53c; fina, unwashed, 30-33c; tub-washed, 50-35c; extra and medium, unwashed, 35-23c; tub-washed, 50-35c; extra and merino pulled, 40-342c; No. 1 and super pulled, 38-36c; Texas fine and medium, 22-24c; Texas coarse, 21-23c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Business continued quiet with sommission houses, and the jobbing trade was light, soods moved slowly, but ruled steady in price. State of the property of the prope Cotton goods moved slowly, but ruled steady in price. Prints were in moderate request, but not active, and shirting styles were quiet. Ginghams were in steady request. Cassimeres and suitings were in limited de-mand, and worsted coatings ruled quiet. Dress goods and shawls were fairly active.

PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM.
TTRBURG, Feb. 11.—Fig iron quiet; prices
aged; No.1 foundry, \$26.00@27.00 four mo No. 2 foundry, \$24.00@25.00; gray forge, \$22.00@ PETROLEUM-Fismer : crude. \$2.10 at Parker's ; re

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

OLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.—Petroleum market weaker:
lowered 1/c all around since last quotations; standard lowered 1/c all around since last quotations; standard white, 320 test, 11c; State, 150 test, 12c; Michigan test

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna
NEW YORK, Fob. 11.—GRAIN—Whosi NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market quiet and steady; sales of 45,000 bu at \$1,00@1.07 for rejected spring, \$1.08@1.10 for ungraded spring, \$1.11@1.13 for No. 3 Chicago, \$1.13@1.15 for No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.24@1.26 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern, \$1.26@1.27 for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.34@1.40 for No. 1 spring, \$1.30@1.38 for winter red Western, \$1.24@1.47 for amber do, and \$1.57 @1.55 for white Western. Bye quiet at \$76.93c for Western, 90@22c for State, and 88@90c for Canada in bond. Barley dull; sales of 5,000 bu infector certificate No. 2 two-rowed State at 75c. Corn steady; moderate inquiry; sales of 43,000 bu at 59%@41%c for new Western mixed, 63c for ungraded new mixed Western, 63%c for new yellow Southern, and 69@71c nominal for old Western, Cats dull; sales of 26,000 bu at 46@50c for mixed Western and State, and 48@52%c for white Western and Osta dull; sales of 25,000 be at 46@50c for mixed Western and State, and 48@52% for white Western and State, including light mixed at 48%c.

PROVINOUS—Middles firm, at 11%@12e for long clear. Lard firm; sales 300 tos, at \$12.95 for prime, and \$13.00 for kettle-rendered; at the first call, for February, \$12.95 was bid, and \$13.12% asked; for March, sales of 250 tos at \$13.10; for April, \$13.27% was bid, and \$13.32% asked; for May, sales of 250 tos at \$13.42%; for June, \$13.52% was bid, and \$13.62%; for June, \$13.52% was bid, and \$13.62%.

at \$13.42%; for June, \$13.52% was bid, and \$13.65 WHISEY-Market lower; sales of 100 bris at \$1.12 per gallon.
GROUNDES—Sugar—Market unchanged; moderate
inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7%@7%c;
prime at Sc; Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 7%@8%c. Cof-

fee-Market dull and nominal; quoted at 15@18e in gold.
TALLOW—Market firm; fair demand; quoted at 9%

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.
Gnockritz—Rio coffee dull but annchanged. Sugrequiet and unchanged. Molasses—Foreign nominal:
New Orleans unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.
PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 7½c; refined
14c; cases, 18½c@1c; naphtha, 96,9½c.
TALLOW—Steady; 9½c@1½c.
TALLOW—Steady; 9½c@1½c.
TALLOW—Steady; 9½c@1½c.
TALLOW—Steady; 9½c@1½c.
TALLOW—Steady; 9½c@1½c.
TALLOW—Steady; 9½c@1½c.
TALLOW—Steady; Western, 16@17c; State and Particles of the state of

WHISKY-LOWER; \$1.12.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—PETROLEUM—Dull SEEDS-Clover, 13% @14%c; timothy, \$2.75; far, \$1.55.

FLOUR—Good demand; super, \$3.50@4.00; extra, \$4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.50; \$4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.50; \$4.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, \$5.00@45.0; Min grades, \$7.00@45.0.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good demand; Pennsylvania rad, \$1.33@4.10; white, \$1.50@4.155. \$79, 85@348.0 Orn—Dry, yellow 53.600; sail, \$30; steam, \$30; white, \$61.0. Oats, firm; white, 47.652c; mixed, \$40.0.

WHISEXT—Iron bound, \$1.11.

BUTTER—Dull; extras scarce; mediums in liberal supply; New York and Bradford County extras, \$40.35c; firsts, \$26.25c.

35c; nrus, 15635c; nrus, 15635c; 25635c.
CHEESE—Firm; for choice New York, 12%@13%e;
Western fine, 12%@13c.
Edds—Market weak; concessions necessary to effect
sales; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware frus.

FOGS—Market weak; concessions necessary to effed sales; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delawars from 19620c; Western do, 18649c.

NEW ORLEANS, I.a., Peb. 11.—SUGAR—Quiet; common, 5%68c; fair to ruly fair, 6%65%c; prina, 7%c; choice, 7%c.

MOLASES—Dull; fernenting inferior, 20620c; fair, 38638c; prime to strictly prime, 40647c; reboiled fair, 45c; prime, 48650c; choice, 52c.

Frours—Firm: superfine, 54.00; double, 54.3; treble, 84.5066.00; choice and family, 98.2667.50, Coax—Mara.—Sironger; held \$2.73.

Coax—Mara.—Sironger; held \$2.73.

Coax—Scarce; 3660c, Osta dull; 46648c.

Brax—Quiet; 30c.

Hay—Dull and nominal; prime, \$21.00622.00.

Provisions—Fork dull; quoted, \$22.00622.35.

Dejealt meats quiet; 3%c; 11%c; 12%c. Baon quiet; 9%c; 12%c; 13%c. Lard dull; three, packers, 19; rafined, 13c; kg, 13%c. Lard dull; thoice sugar-cured, 14c.

Rues—Dull; common to choice Louisana, 440648c.

14c. Elic — Dull; common to choice Louisana, 4%26%a.
Correz — Firm; 17:@19c.
WHENEY — Steady; \$1.10@1.13.

WHISKY—Steady: \$1.10@1.13.

St. LOUIS, Feb. 11. — COTION—Steady and unchanged; sales, 600 bales.
FLOUIS—Steady and firm; medium fail extra; \$4.86 (5.50).
GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 2 red winter, \$1.33 (6.13), cash; \$1.55 \(\) March; No. 3 red winter, \$1.33 \(\) (6.13), con inactive; No. 2, 39@33 \(\) cash; 39 \(\) Certury; 40c bid March. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 35c bid cash and February. Barley and Rye—No transactions. Old Cash the control of the control

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 11.—Corron—Steady; fair

CINCINSATI, O., Feb. 11.—COTTON—Steady; fair a mand.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; \$1,261.35. Comquiet and unchanged; 40,644c. Oats steady; fair domand; 33,643c. Barley quiet and unchanged. By quiet and steady; 78c.
PROVINCION—Fork steady; moderate demand; sales at \$11.75 spot and buyer February; \$22.00 buyer March, Lard strong and higher; steam, 12%,6412% spot; 12% seller March; 13e bid buyer March; 13e; 13%,6. Buk meats fair and firm; shoulders, 6%; clear rib, 11% c spot; 12% c suer July; clear, 11%, 11% c spot; 12% c suer July; clear, 11%, 11% c spot; 12% c suer July; clear, 11% BUTTEN—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTEN—Steady and unchanged. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and man

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.—Flour—Quiet and changed.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western nominal; Pennsylvanis red, \$1.37(\(\text{a}\)1.38. Corn easter; not quotably lower; Western mixed, \$43(\text{a}\)6. Cost dull and heavy; Western mixed, \$43(\text{a}\)48. Rye nominal.
HAY—Duil and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Strong, and buoyant; order trade active. Fort \$21.00. Bulkmests, shoulders, \$%\(\text{c}\)16ce also rib sides, 13c. Hams, 15\(\text{a}\)6(\text{a}\)18c. Lard steady and unchanged.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
PETBOLEUM—Easier; not quotably lower.
COFFEE—Nominally lower; Rio cargoes, 15\(\text{i}\) 218\(\text{i}\)0 jobing, 15\(\text{a}\)6(2)\(\text{a}\)5.
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.12.
TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 11.—FLOUR—Steady; m.

mand.

Grain—Whest quiet and firm; No. 3 white Wabash, Sl.25; No. 1 white Michigan, Sl.13; No. 1 ambas Michigan, Sl.27; March, Sl.28; No. 2 ambas, Sl.03; No. 1 red, Sl.40; No. 2 do, Sl.79; rejected red, 98%c. Corn dull; as shade lower; high mixed, 45%c; May, 80%c; last half May, 51c; low mixed, 45%c; no grade, 44%c; damaged, 88%c. Ons quiet and steady; No. 2, 36c; rejected, 31%c. Dissearch Hoss—Pair and drm; \$3.85.

RECKLIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Shiffmany-Flour, none; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, hone; oats, 4,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

mand; No. 1, 45%; Coats quiet and steady; No. 2, 2kc, Barley quiet and steady; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 51c. Rys dull; nominally easier; No. 1, 68@70c.

Phovisions—Inactive and firmer. Mess pork, 20.75 cash. Prime lard, 12%@15%c. Sweet-pickled hams, 12%@15%c. Dry-salted shoulders, 8c loose; middiss, 11%@11%c boxed. Dressed hogs quiet and firm; 38.80. RECEIPTS-Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 46,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 60,000 bu.

BRIPARNYE—Flour, 6.000 bris; wheat, 60,000 br.
BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON.
\$4.25\circled{4.60}; common extras, \$5.0\circled{6.50}; Wisconsis and Minnecota extra family, \$5.00\circled{6.50}; Wisconsis and Minnecota extra family, \$5.00\circled{6.50}; Wisconsis and Minnecota extra family, \$5.00\circled{6.50}; Wisconsis on Minnecota extra family, \$5.00\circled{6.50}; [Minnecota extra family, \$5.00\circled{6.50}; [Minnecota extraction of the family of t

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FRANCIS E. A. WOLCO AMOS R. SMITH, BENJAMIN V PAGE, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Chicago, Feb. 3, 1876. COPARTNERSHI The undersigned have this day entered into ship under the firm name and style of Geworker & Co., in the City of Chicago and State nois, in the manufacture and purchase and boots and shows at wholesals, for the term oyears from the list day of January, 1876. Geworker and Gustave Brecher are the general part firm of the style of January, 1876. Geworker and Gustave Brecher are the general part firm, contributed the sum of forty thousand dollars summon stock.

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